# STATISTICAL

AND

# GEOGRAPHICAL REPORT

OF THE

# MOORSHEDABAD DISTRICT.

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BY

CAPTAIN J. E. GASTRELL.

13th Regiment Native Infantry,

*REVENUE SURVEYOR.*

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From Major H. L. Thuillier, Deputy Surveyor-General, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—(No. 40, dated the 17th August 1860.)

I have the honor to submit a Statistical and Geographical Report of the Moorshedabad District, accompanied by the Tabular Statements noted in the margin, prepared by Captain J. E. Gastrell, 13th Regiment Native Infantry, Revenue Surveyor, 4th or Western Division, with a view to its being printed like the other Reports of Districts which have been prepared by the Revenue Surveyors, if His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor should approve.

A. B. C. D. E. and F.

2. The Report is accompanied by another printed Report on the Rivers of Bengal by Major W. S. Sherwill, Revenue Surveyor and Boundary Commissioner; and as the information therein conveyed intimately concerns the District of Moorshedabad, it appears to me a very suitable appendage to the Survey Report by Captain Gastrell, notwithstanding its previous publication in one of the Selections from the Government Records. This Report, although dated in 1857, has only just been revised by the Revenue Surveyor, and completed with all the necessary information as to the jumma or revenue of the District, and other important details. At the present moment, I believe the information it contains will be found extremely valuable to the Government and the Public, and I therefore solicit that its publication may be expedited as much as possible.

3. A reduced Map of the District of Moorshedabad carefully compiled in this Office on a scale of 8 miles = 1 inch, is likewise appended in illustration and reference to the Report. It can be lithographed at this Office, and prefixed to the Report when printed.

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*Statistical and Geographical Report on the District of Moorshedabad surveyed in Seasons* 1852 *to* 1855. *By* CAPTAIN J. E. GASTRELL, *Revenue Surveyor.*

*Geographical position.*—The District of Moorshedabad lies between the Parallels of 23°39′, and 24°46′ North Latitude, and Meridians of 87°40′ and 88°45′ East Longitude.

*Extent.*—It comprises an area of 1686053·162 acres = 2634·45 square miles. A small portion to the North, designated in the District Maps by the name of Pergunnah Dus-Hazaree, is divided from the remainder of the District by a part of the Bhaugulpore District intervening. Another small portion lies North of the Ganges and was surveyed with Malda District. The first detached portion, has, since survey, been transferred to the new District of the Sonthal Pergunnahs.

*Boundaries.*—The River Ganges flows along the Northern and Eastern sides of the District, separating it from the Districts of Malda and Rajshahye. The Jellinghee River forms the South-Eastern Boundary dividing it from the Nuddea District. To the South it is bounded by the Districts of Nuddea and Burdwan, and to the West, by those of Beerbhoom and Bhaugulpore.

*Divisions.*—The Bhaugiruttee River divides it into two nearly equal portions as it flows through it from North to South; that to the West, being known to the native inhabitants by its old Hindoo appellation of "Barhi" or "Barh;" that to the East by the name of "Bagur," or "Baguri." These were names of two of the six great Divisions of Bengal, into which the country was divided when the ancient City of Gour, the ruins of which still exist, was the Hindoo Capital.

*Sub-Divisions.*—Subsequently the Mahomedan conquerors divided, and sub-divided the District into Chuklehs and Pergunnahs. Most of these still exist in name, though their boundaries as first demarcated do not. Compact at first by the constant change of landed property, from the hands of one party to another, these Divisions have become strangely intermixed, and confused one with another. Men holding Estates in one Pergunnah and District subsequently bought, or acquired by marriage, gift or exchange, &c. lands in other Pergunnahs. These new lands they designated by the Pergunnah name of their chief Estate, and so were they eventually entered on the Rent-Rolls of the Collectorate. In this way, the lands of many Villages do not belong to one and the same Pergunnah, or even District, but to several.

Great changes appear to have taken place in the early days of the Hon'ble Company's Rule, as may be seen from the following Extract from a letter from Mr. Dawson, Chief of Moorshedabad, to the President and Members of the Board of Revenue, dated 10th

November 1786. He writes, "the Zillah of Moorshedabad is so changed from what it formerly was, that had I all the Plans, which at various times have been made thereof before me, it would be difficult to point out with any degree of accuracy my mutilated Chiefship, it is so intersected and interspersed. To unravel this confusion, and enable the Government Officers to find out the situation and extent of any or all portions of each Estate entered in the Towjee, has been one of the chief duties of the Civil branch of the Survey, and by no means an easy one. These Pergunnah names being upheld in the Towjee or Rent-Roll of Estates or Mehals, are the cause of these old Mahomedan Divisions being still preserved in all their confusion as Revenue Divisions.

The lands of Pergunnahs being so scattered and intermixed one with another, the District was divided by the Survey into conveniently sized main Circuits, to each of which the name of the Pergunnah was given, to which the greatest number of its Villages belonged. The Villages were surveyed singly, and boundaries carefully defined where possible. But here again in many instances, Village lands were so interwoven one with another that, separation by common boundary became impossible. In such cases two or more were included within one boundary. After the completion of the survey of the District, the Villages were classed under their different Pergunnah and District names, as shown in Table (A.) As however, in the Collector's Rent-Rolls or Towjees, Estates or Mehals are entered, and as these again were scattered in broken plots all over the District and in Villages equally so, each plot or portion of an Estate had to be sought for, and separately surveyed, ere the gross area of such Estate could be approximated to. In one Village alone (1,700) seventeen hundred such plots had to be surveyed severally. Again, in other places so great was the intermixture, that nothing but field by field or Khusreh Survey could unravel it. The total numbers of Estates on the Rent-Roll of the District is 2,720, of which 165 are Government Khas Mehals. To obtain the area of these and the Estates of other Districts holding lands in Moorshedabad about (1,00,000) one hundred thousand plots or Chuks had to be measured, allotted, and calculated. The measurements and allotments were performed by the Civil and the calculations by the professional Survey parties. The average area per Village Circuit is 510·32 acres or 0·797 square miles.

The average size of Estates cannot be arrived at so easily, as a goodly portion of Moorshedabad belongs to Estates on the Rent-Roll of other Districts and *vice versâ* Moorshedabad Estates hold lands in them.

In fact until Bengal is completely surveyed, the area of its different Estates cannot be correctly stated, or a good average be given. Lands belonging to Dacca and 24-Pergunnahs' Estates have been found in Moorshedabad. This may give some idea of the extraordinary intermixture of lands in Lower Bengal, and the labor entailed on the different branches of the Survey in unravelling it. The ultimate good to be derived must be patent to all. Formerly when a man bought an Estate he was greatly at the mercy of the seller to point the different portions out. Now he may, in any surveyed District, enter on possession at once; or at any rate, he has good basis to go on, should any portion he claims be disputed.

*Criminal.*—The boundaries of the Criminal Jurisdiction differ from the Revenue ones and are very ill definied at present.

The Magistrate of the District resides centrically at Berhampore. The Northern portion of the District constitutes the Sub-Division of Aurungabad (now removed to Jungypore,) under a Deputy Magistrate. The Southern portion is under the direct supervision of the Magistrate. These Divisions are again sub-divided into Thannah Circles, with a suitable number of Phaurees, or Police Stations; supervised as usual by Darogahs. The Villages belonging to Thannahs are much intermixed. To remedy this evil, re-adjust the Police Circle bouudaries, and make each and all compact, and complete in itself, an Officer has been specially appointed for Bengal. The Thannahs of the District are also locally divided, into those appertaining to the City of Moorshedabad, Town of Jeagunge, and Station of Berhampore, and environs called "City Thannahs," and those of exclusively rural parts designated "District Thannahs." The numbers and names of Thannahs and Phaurees belonging to each are given in Table marked (C.)

*Judicial.*—The Judical jurisdiction is sub-divided into six Moonsiffships, at the following places:—Jungypore, Lall Bagh, (Moorshedabad,) Kandee, Goas, Rookoorepore, and Betlapore, all under the Civil Judge at Berhampore.

*Geology.*—The soil is alluvial and a formation or deposit of the various streams that drain the great Gangetic Valley. The North-Western and Western parts of the District are slightly raised above the remaining portion, and are of older formation. The limits between the raised land and low alluvium is very distinctly marked in the North-West. The former presenting a bank of stiff clay, gravel, and nodular lime-stone, elevated about fifteen or twenty feet above the low land. This bank would seem to mark the extreme Western limits of the Ganges River in older days. To the South the bank is less marked, and soon vanishes altogether, the red feruginous soil of Beerbhoom here blends almost imperceptibly with the low and later alluvium.

The soil of the high land is grey coloured or red, mixed with lime, oxide of iron, and decomposed vegetable matter. In the North-West a few small detached Basaltic Hills, surrounded with stony jungle land at their base may be observed, and beds of nodular lime-stone (Kunkur) are scattered throughout the Barhi Division. The soil of the South and East is the richest, and gives the most abundant crops.

*Cultivation and Productions.*—The country is highly cultivated throughout; and except in the Village and Town sites, and environs, the few Basaltic Hills above mentioned, and a few patches of jungle in the West and North-West, there is but little uncultivated land; all the soil available, even the beds and banks of Nullahs, and Beels, as they dry up, are tilled to the fullest extent. The areas of cultivated and uncultivated lands (Jungle and Sand,) &c., are given in Appendix (marked B.)

The fields of the high land are almost exclusively devoted to the production of Rice. The land where sloping is terraced out, each field having a bank round it, to retain the water for the Rice crop. When rain is deficient, the fields in the vicinity of Tanks, which abound in this portion of the District, are irrigated from them. This part of the country is prettily wooded with Mango, Banian, Peepul, Sakooa, and Palm trees; and on some uncultivated patches of land, Custard-Apple and Gamun bushes form a thick under-wood.

The produce of the Northern low lands, indeed of the remainder of the District, consists of abundant and luxuriant crops of different kinds of Paddy, Dhall, Gram, Pease, Mustard, Cummin, different kinds of Pulse, Indigo, Mulberry, Paun, Yams; and in the vicinity of Villages, different kinds of native vegetables.

In the Bagur, or Eastern half, large crops of red Chillies are also grown. The principal trees are those above enumerated, together with Babool, Jack, Safriam, Tamarind, Papaya, Bel, Kuth, Goolooria, Plantain, Jamalgota, Asan, Fan-Leaf, Palm, and Date Trees.

In the vicinity of Beels, Burro Dhan, a coarse-grained red Rice is planted largely. As the Beel water dries up, this is transplanted into the Beel lands, and afterwards cut and stored in the latter end of March and April. The long sloping banks of Nullahs and Khalls yield good crops of Mustard, Wheat, and other Grains.

The richest soil, and that least liable from height or locality to inundation, is chosen for the cultivation of the Mulberry. The fields thus tilled require a fresh layer of good earth every second year. In the course of years they thus become raised above the surrounding country five and six feet high, still further securing the young plants from being damped off by water lodging. The average rent of such land is from three to five times that of any other, except that of the Paun Gardens, which brings the highest rent of all; very rich soil well-raised, and good shade being required for the growth of Paun. Of late years, owing to the increasing demand for Mulberry leaf, large tracts of low land have been taken into cultivation for this plant. Hence the great loss to Mulberry growers during inundation of 1856, when acres of plants were entirely destroyed. Sugar-cane cultivation is carried on to a small extent in the West and South-West; but the Cane does not appear of good quality. Date trees are chiefly cultivated for the preparation of Spirits, but little Date Sugar is made in the District.

*Tenure.*—The whole of the lands, with a few exceptions of rent-free tenures, and Khas or Government lands, are held under the Decennial Settlement, and like most other parts of Bengal are let and sublet to almost the fullest extent, several parties coming between the rent-payer of Government and the Ryot. Rents of land under the above Settlement having been fixed before any Survey existed, or the value or extent of the Estates was known, vary very considerably.

*Revenue.*—The total land Revenue of the District is as follows :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Towjee, or fixed Revenue, Company's Rupees | 12,98,709 | 12 | 2 |
| Ditto fluctuating „ „ | 908 | 0 | 0 |
| Total, Company's Rupees | 12,99,617 | 12 | 2 |

This, as shown in Table (B), gives an average of Company's Rupees 0-13-0½ per acre for the whole District area, exclusive of the Bhaugiruttee River area, or rejecting Village sites, Beels, Khalls, Roads, &c., of Company's Rupees 0-13-9¾ per acre. But as all these, excepting Roads, Hills, and Sand, give ample returns to the land-owner, the first may be taken as the fairest rate, on an average, paid to Government.

*Rivers.*—All the Rivers of the District are liable to overflow their banks during the rains, and would annually flood the country, but for the numerous Bunds, both Government and Zemindaree, existing throughout the District. Accidents to these Bunds often occur. Rats are particularly destructive to them, cattle passing and repassing cut them, and the inhabitants neglect to repair the breach in time, and the Fishermen of the interior Beels and Khalls have also often the credit of coming in the night and making small cuts in them, to secure a fresh influx of Fish from the large Rivers to supply their fishing grounds in the various Jheels. A very small injury suffices to destroy a Bund in a single night. The end of a sharp Bamboo thrust through is quite enough. But great as is the present misery caused by such accidents, they are not entirely unaccompanied by advantage. Fresh and rich deposits are brought in by the inundation waters, re-fertilizing, raising the soil, and greatly benefiting future crops. The reverse some times happens, and a layer of sand impoverishes what was formerly rich soil.

*Navigable Rivers.*—The navigable Rivers are the Ganges, Bhaugiruttee, and Jellinghee, the first (Ganges) is open for Steamers and large Boats all the year. Of late years the channel above the point where the Mahanuddee runs in from Malda, has become very difficult, being full of shallows and sand banks. The other two Rivers, both effluents of the Ganges, having their beds but a few feet below the level of the Ganges waters during the dry months, or from 15th October to 15th June, are unnavigable by Boats of large size, but from 15th June to 15th October yearly, Steamers and large Boats take advantage of these Rivers being open to proceed up and down the country, avoiding the circuitous route of the Soonderbuns.

*Unnavigable Rivers.*—The remaining Rivers may all be classed as unnavigable. The Brahminee, Dwarka, Pagla and Bansloee which issue from the Rajmehal Hills, and the More which rises in the North-West of the Beerbhoom District, are the principal on the Western side of the Bhaugiruttee, or "Barhi," half of the District, and all are affluents of that River. Partaking more or less of the nature of Hill streams or torrents, they are liable to sudden and dangerous floods, frequently rising from a few feet in depth, overtopping their banks and flooding the country in a single night, their fall being as rapid or nearly so.

In the Bagur or Eastern Division are the Bhayrub and Seealmaree, two small effluents of the Ganges flowing into the Jellinghee. These are connected during the rains with the different Beels and Khalls, and form a net-work of water communication throughout this portion of the District, especially useful in the absence of Roads. Small Boats and Canoes ply on these Streams during the hot season from Village to Village, wherever there is sufficiency of water. Great numbers of springs exist along the banks of these small Streams caused apparently by the Beel waters percolating through the under strata of sand and sandy soil.

*Beels and Tanks.*—Many small Lakes or Lagoons, (commonly termed in this country Beels or Jheels,) exist in the District. The largest is the Telka Beel, situated a few miles West of Berhampore. It is three miles in length, by two and three-quarters in breadth. Next in size are the Baloon, Sakora, and Palun Beels, near Khurgaon, and about three miles South of the junction of the Brahminee and Dwarka Rivers, with which they are connected by Streams, and low Khalls. Each

a good size in the hot season, they form one large sheet of water in the rains. The Beels Nowrunga, Soulmaree, Salookooreea, and other small ones at the junction of the More, or Kooeea (so called after receiving the water of the Koocea) and Dwarka, also form a large Lake about twenty miles square in the rains. These Beels, at the confluence of the Hill streams, help during heavy floods as natural drainage basins, into which the River waters pour, and on the subsidence of the rise in these Streams, the pent up Jheel waters make their exit into them again, gradually and quietly, and are drained off. But for these large reservoirs, the Southern part of the Barhi would be much more injured by floods from the Hill Streams.

In the North and North-Western parts of the District, immense numbers of Tanks have been dug in and about the various Villages. Some are of very large size, and are either natural hollows improved or excavated by manual labor. The earth from many is used to raise the Village sites, Paun Gardens, Brick, and Tile-making, &c. To them the inhabitants resort for their drinking water, and bathing; others are used for irrigating the Paddy lands, when rain fails.

*Irrigation.*—The chief modes of irrigation are,—where the dip is great, a bucket slung at the end of a Bamboo, the other end of which is weighted generally with a lump of stiff clay, dipped, and worked by a single man. For a small lift, the Dhoonga or hollowed out Palm Tree is used, the small end is fixed on a pivot between two posts, on a level with the channel, into which the water is to be poured; the other and bigger end dipping into the water in the reservoir below. To this is attached from above a long Bamboo, weighted with clay at the further end to counterpoise the water in the dip end of the Dhoonga. This is also worked by a single man. The Scoonee, or small Bamboo and Reed basket, is also used for the same purpose. It is made very flat, and slung by four strings. Two men, one on either side the water cut from the reservoir, take a string in each hand, and alternately dipping and lifting, swing up the water very expeditiously into the Khets or fields above.

*Cities.*—The principal Towns of the Barhi or Western half the District are Pulsa, a Railway Station on the banks of the Bansloee, where there is a Thannah; Paikur, on the Pagla Nuddee, a fine Town with 1,400 houses; Paikpara, Nulhattee, (Railway Station,) Rytha, Bera, Bhudurpoor, Margram, the largest Town of the high ground, with a population of about 10,000 souls. There are said to be 700 Silk weavers here, who weave the Silk brought in from the surrounding country. Much Mulberry is grown here, and great numbers of Silk worms reared. The Silk is woven into Sarees and pieces, and sent into Moorshedabad and Jeeagunge for sale. Belia Narainpoor, a large Village on the right bank of the Pagla Nuddee, is a market for Iron ore, brought from the Beerbhoom District; sixty-two (62) furnaces are worked here, smelting, and reducing the ore. The beds from which the furnaces are supplied, though extending for thirty miles North and South, have been (upon examination by the Government Geological Surveyor) pronounced unfit for extensive use. His words are :—" The absence of economical fuel, combined with the scanty supply of ore, at once determines the inapplicability of any extensive lines of operations, for smelting and manufacturing Iron in the District of Beerbhoom." These first mentioned Towns and Villages are all on the high land.

On the low lands are Aurungabad, where there is a Deputy Magistrate's Cutcherry—Chowkah—Sooty at the junction of the Bhaugiruttee and Ganges, of which a great portion has

been cut away by the encroachment of the latter River in 1856; Gysabad or Budrehat, on the banks of the Bhaugiruttee, stands on a hard bank of clay and kunkur. In its vicinity are found remnants of old pottery, old wells, the remains of a Fort or Palace, and ancient Stone Slabs engraved in Pali characters, all demonstrating this to have been the site of an ancient City. Captain Layard, Executive Engineer, Berhampore, found two small golden Coins here in 1852 about the size of Shirt Studs ; these, together with a Stone Slab from the same old Temple, bearing a Pali inscription, were sent by him to the Asiatic Society, where they may be seen by those curious in Antiquarian Research. Captain Layard both then and subsequently endeavoured to glean some information, traditionary or otherwise, regarding the ruins of the City, which from the Slabs, &c., he judged to have been a Buddhist one, but none of the Natives know any thing regarding them. The Mussulmans altered the name from Budrehat to Gysabad, after one of the Mahomedan Kings of Gour, Ghyas-oodeen, who is said to be buried here. The Thannah here is still known by the old Hindoo name—"Jumooa Kandee," a large Town containing many pucca Buildings and Temples about sixteen miles South-West of Berhampore. There is a Post Office and Moonsiff's Cutcherry here.

Gowkurrun, Burrooa, and Gobindpoor or Sherpoor, are also good-sized Towns, with Bazars and market in each ; they are also Thannah Stations.

In the Bagur or Eastern Division, the principal Towns and Cities are the following :— Jungypoor, on the Bhaugiruttee, the residence of the Deputy Magistrate (formerly at Aurungabad) and Collector of River Tolls. Here also is a Moonsiff's Cutcherry and Post Office, besides extensive Silk filatures. About five miles North-East of this City is the Battle Field of Gheria, where Meer Cossim Ali Khan, a former Nawab, made his final stand in arms against the British Government, and from whence he fled to Oude after being defeated by Major Adams. When the Battle was fought, the site was on the bank of the Ganges; the River is now some miles distant. Every year of late has seen it however, gradually coming back to its old channel. Jeeagunge, a large City on the Bhaugiruttee, South-East of the latter about twenty miles, is the chief mercantile City in the District, and a Post Office Station; it is the residence of numerous Mahajuns (Native Merchants,) Shroffs (Money Lenders) and Native Agents carrying on trade with Calcutta, the Upper Provinces, and the Eastern Districts of Bengal. They deal chiefly in Cotton, Saltpetre, Sugar, Rice, and Silk.

A few miles to the North-East is Bhogwangolah, another Post Office Station, on the banks of the Ganges. In the rainy season when the Ganges overflows the low land lying beneath Bhogwangolah, Boats discharge and take in cargo here ; but on the subsiding of the waters, a Village immediately springs up on the low land at the water's edge called Allatolee, or new Bhogwangolah, where the Native Boats come for the same purpose during the dry season. This is a Depôt for Up-country Indigo Seed.

Moorshedabad, commonly called by the Natives Maksoodabad, is seven miles South of Jeeagunge, on the Bhaugiruttee. There are no defined limits to it as a City, nor is there any part known specially by the above names ; it appears to be a name given to an indiscriminate mass of Temples, Mosques, handsome pucca Houses, Gardens, walled enclosures, Huts, Hovels and tangled Jungle, containing the ruins of many Edifices that have sprung up, and decayed, around the residences of the former and present Nawabs Nazim of Moorshedabad.

The transfer of the Seat of Government from Dacca to Moorshedabad, was effected by Nawab Jaffier Khan, who was appointed Subadar of Bengal by Aurungzebe.

Jaffier Khan died A. D. 1725 and was succeeded by his Son-in-Law Shujah-ood-Dowlah, who dying in 1739, left the succession to his son Allah-oo-Dowlah, who after a reign of one year and two months, was murdered and succeeded by the usurper Aliverdi Khan a Pathan or Afghan Chief, who reigned with success for sixteen years, and dying in 1756, his grandson Gholam Hossain Sooruj-oo-Dowlah, then ascended the Musnud. Immediately on his succession this Prince attacked Calcutta, and having defeated the Europeans, who under Mr. Howell, attempted the defence of the Fort, confined the survivors in the celebrated Black-Hole. He was defeated by Lord Clive the next year at the Battle of Plassey, and flying thence was murdered by the son of the celebrated Chief Meer Jaffier Khan. This last named Chief after being placed on the Musnud by the English, neglected his duties and was dethroned in 1760 by those who had raised him; his Brother-in Law Meer Cossim Ali being put in his place. Subsequently Meer Cossim Ali having proved faithless, the English Government again replaced Meer Jaffier Khan on the Musnud. Meer Cossim Ali then took up arms and did his utmost to retain his power; but was finally defeated by Major Adam at the battle of Gereah. Meer Jaffier Khan died and was succeeded by his son Nujeem-oo-Dowlah in 1764.

In 1766 on the death of Nujeem-oo-Dowlah, Sief-oo-Dowlah his brother succeeded to the title. The next in succession on the death of Sief-oo-Dowlah, in 1769, was his son Nazim-ool-Mulik; who dying in 1810 was succeeded by his son Syud Zin-oo-Deen Ali Khan; whose successor was his brother Wallah Jah. The title then descended to Humaioon Jah, who died in 1838, and was succeeded by his son the present Nawab Nazim, a highly educated and accomplished Prince.

The residence of the present Nawab Nazim is on the banks of the River, and about the centre of the so-called City. It is a very handsome imposing looking Building, and was built by the late Major-General McLeod, of the Engineers, at a cost of Co.'s Rupees 16,70,061 or £1,67,000. The grounds belonging to it are enclosed by a lofty wall, within which are also a very fine Immambara, or House of Prayer, built directly in front of the Northern or principal entrance of the Palace; and the Zenanah or private apartments, built to the right and in rear of the Building.

The Palace &c., are known to the Natives by the name of the Nizamut Killah or Fort. A magnificent range of Coach-houses and Stabling, stands outside the Fort. at a short distance from it, and on the left of the Road leading to Berhampore. These are all well worthy of a stranger's attention. A short distance from the Palace, up the River is the Nizamut College, built exclusively for the education of the relatives of the Nawab. Numerous Pucca Buildings stand all along the Banks of the River North and South of the Palace, belonging to, and occupied chiefly by, the relatives and adherents of the Nawabs. Many others, some with pretty Gardens, are scattered about in the tangled maze of Jungle, Hovels, Holes and Tanks to the Eastward. Standing on the top of the Palace Dome, the loftiest place in the District, and looking over the City and its Suburbs, little meets the eye but a dense forest of Bamboos

and Trees of all kinds. Hardly a clear spot is to be seen. It is only when one turns to the West, that the River and the high land of the North-West of the District present open tracts. The latter in the far distance. A stranger as he stood and gazed, would never imagine that below was a dense mass of human beings of all castes, crowded together in every description of house and hut. There is little cause for wonder, that in such places cholera and fever sweep through annually, nay, may be almost said to have adopted them as homes.

South of the City, and distant about two miles, is an old Cemetery of the former Nawabs. It is called Khoosh Bagh, or the Happy Garden, and has three walled enclosures. It contains amongst other tombs, those of two men famous in the Annals of Indian History. The one as much for his virtues and high Soldier-like qualities, as the other for his vices and the meanness of his nature. These were the Nawab Ali Verdi Khan Mohobut Jung, and his grand nephew Mirza Mohomed ; who subsequently on his succeeding to the Musnud, assumed the title of Chiragh-oo-Dowlah, or as generally called Sooruj-oo-Dowlah, of Black-Hole notoriety. The first mentioned Nawab alloted 305 Rupees monthly, from the collections of the Villages of Bundardeh and Nowabgunge, to defray the expense of keeping the Cemetery in order. The outer quadrangle of the enclosures, is entered by a gateway from the East side, in front of which are the remains of an old Ghât, which formerly led down to the Bhaugiruttee, when that River ran under the walls. The River is now nearly half a mile distant. The wall facing the River is loop-holed for Musketry, and flanked by octagonal bastions. The grounds inside the walls are all laid out as gardens, with hedges bordering the walks. The flowers grown in the beds are used to adorn the tombs. Many fine trees grow inside, and afford delightful shade to the explorer. Traces of old fresco painting may still be seen on the walls, but damp and neglect have nearly obliterated them. There are eighteen tombs in this enclosure ; only two of which have any inscriptions on them ; the one in Persian, the other in Arabic, but both the same verse from the Koran.

The principal Cemetery is entered by a three arched gateway. Besides the principal Mausoleum, are a Mosque and two Buildings allotted to the Establishment now kept up by Government for the care of the tombs ; portions of these Buildings are occupied by certain lady descendants of Ali Verdi Khan. Spread on the tombs are dark colored cloths, or palls spangled with gold and silver flowers. Lights are kept continually burning, and fresh flowers are daily strewed on and around them. Here also lies buried by the side of her husband Sooruj-oo-Dowlah, the Begum Lootf-oo-Nissa ; who accompanied that Prince in his flight to Rajmehal, after his defeat at the Battle of Plassey. After his murder, she was banished to Dacca with other Ladies, but was subsequently recalled, and placed in charge of his Cemetery, which she retained to the time of her death, receiving for it the 305 Rupees monthly, besides a personal Pension of 1,000 Rupees per mensem.

The charge is still held by her descendants, who draw Pensions from the Government Treasury at Berhampore. The third enclousure contains a Tank ; the old dwelling place of the former

servants; a Mosafir Khannah, or Traveller's Home, and an old Well. This latter is no longer used, its waters having, it is rumoured, been poluted and cursed by a Faqueer falling into it accidentally, and being drowned. Since then it has been walled up:*

* *Note.*—The description of Khoosh Bagh is taken from Notes by Captain Layard, Executive Engineer, Berhampore.

The number of inhabitants of Moorshedabad and its environs, has decreased considerably according to native report, since the change of Mahomedan to British Rule. This is evident from the numerous ruins around it, showing what was once the extent of the Suburbs. It may be easily accounted for, when it is remembered, how many persons from all parts would have flocked here in former days—many perhaps for honorable employ in the Civil or Military Service of the Nazim, and hundreds of others, adventurers in search of any employment or stray pickings to be had in the vicinity of a loose dissolute Court. The British Rule swept away not only the hopes of those out of employ and longing to get in, but of hundreds of servants and others, Military perhaps especially. The influx of strangers ceased, and a contrary current set in, drawing away the useless, idle, and discontented to their former homes and haunts. Seven miles South of the "City" is the Station, now a Military and Civil one, of Berhampore—once a large Brigade Station. It holds at present but one Irregular Cavalry, one Native Infantry Regiment, and two Post Guns. The site occupied by the Cavalry a few miles East of the Station, appears exceedingly well chosen, judging from the health of men and horses during the year 1856, when owing to inundation the District generally was very unhealthy. The soil about the Cavalry Lines is more sandy than other parts of the neighbourhood, and water better. The Horses of the Regiment also have hitherto escaped that common and destructive disease of Horses in Bengal, known by the name of "going in the loins." For the accommodation of the European Troops and Officers of the Station, extensive and substantial ranges of Barracks and quarters were built by Government. They form a large Square on the banks of the River, the range next the banks being for the General and Staff. North and South are double ranges of quarters for Officers of Regiments; and on the Eastern side completing the Square, are three ranges of double storied Soldiers' Barracks. Within the Cantonments are the Church quarters at the North-East corner of the Square. A Chapel of the London Mission a little to the North; and to the East a Roman Catholic Chapel. Service is performed in them by the Chaplain of the Station, the Clergyman of the Mission, and the Catholic Priest respectively. The Mission Chapel was built by voluntary subscriptions in the year 1828.

South-West of the Station, about one mile distant are, the various Civil Offices and Treasury; and at Moydapoor (the old Civil Station after the removal of the Officers from Morad Bagh, Motee Jheel in 1785-86) three miles to the East is the Jail; and close to it the Government Lunatic Aylum.

Three (3) miles North-East of the Station are the ruins of the Residency, and Silk filatures of Cossim Bazar; and herein a small Grave-ground attached to the old Residency compound, lie the remains of many connected with the early days of the Hon'ble Company's Government. Amongst others is the tomb of Mrs. Warren Hastings. It is built in the shape

of a small house, and appears to have been intended as a family tomb. The Tablet bears the following inscription:—

*To the Memory of*
MRS. WARREN HASTINGS,
AND HER DAUGHTER ELIZABETH.
SHE DIED THE 11TH JULY 1759,
IN THE 2* YEAR OF HER AGE.
*This Monument was erected by her Husband,*
WARREN HASTINGS, ESQ.,
*In due regard to Her Memory.*

Some old tomb Slabs have also been dug out of the bank or mound, apparently part of an old fortification, to the North of the ruins of the house. One Slab to the Memory of Mrs. Charles Adams bears date 29th May 1741.

West of the Residency compound and near the Kalkapoor Thannah, is the site of the old Dutch Factory of Kalkapoor which was taken possession of by a party of the Hon'ble Company's Troops under Colonel Ironsides on 6th July 1781, by order of Mr. Warren Hastings. In those days a Fort of which there is now no trace, apparently existed here—as Colonel Ironsides on taking possession writes thus to the Civil Authorities:—"I should think to-morrow morning the properest time for the Troops to evacuate the *Fort* and its environs." In the burying ground attached forty-seven Monuments still exist; the oldest that of Daniel Von Der Muyz dated 16th May 1725. A short distance along the same road and on the left hand side are the remains of an old Roman Catholic Chapel and Nunnery, surrounded by a pucka wall. No signs of any tombs exist here. Further to the West, stands the Armenian Church with a high square Tower, Priests' house, and burying ground enclosed in one compound. These were built by a Mr. Peter Aratoon in the year 1758; they are kept in excellent order, forming a strange contrast to the places last mentioned. The Armenian Priest is relieved by another from Armenia every fifth year.—Near to this is the old French Settlement, still known by the name of Frasdanga, though the houses have disappeared. Here also is the Sydabad Distillery which supplies the greater portion of the District with Spirits.

The other Principal Towns and Villages are Goas, a Thannah Station, Dulta Bazar or Dowlutabad, also Thannah Station. Many Silk Looms exist here and a large market; Dewan Surai, Thannah, and Post Office Station, &c.

*Houses, Pucka and Kutcha.*—The number of brick or pucka houses in the District, as taken during the Survey is 7331. That of Kutcha, or grass-roofed houses with mud, or grass walls, 2,12,683.

The huts of the poorer classes in the North-West portion of Moorshedabad District are built with mud-walls, and thatched with rice straw. Lower down a frame-work house of bamboo is usually made first. The floor is then raised of mud well rammed, to the necessary height, to afford protection from inundation. In some places the walls are then

* So in original no second figure to mark the unit.

raised of mud enclosing the uprights—in others plaited grass, or matting, or slips of bamboo are used for them, these being sometimes covered again with a coating of clay and cow-dung. In many the gable ends are left open at the top for ventilation, but the generality are closed up. In the low lands near the Ganges, the houses are very temporary constructions. A light thatch, and lighter walls, unraised, sufficing for the wants of the inhabitants, who remove their property, house and all, as soon as the River waters rise high enough to top their charpoys (or Native bedstead). During inundation they may often be seen lying on their charpoys with the water well up the legs, either too lazy to move or taking the chance of the water rising no higher, and saving them the trouble of moving at all.

Nearly every one of the permanent Villages are buried in a thick jungle of bamboos, trees, under-wood, and long rank weeds and creepers. If on raising a new Village the people do not find trees available to build under, they plant them of all kinds to afford themselves shade, and their frail tenements protection from storms, and the strong North-Westers preceding the rains. The humidity of the atmosphere and rich soil soon supply a flourishing crop of brushwood, grass, and gigantic weeds of all kinds. Holes are dug in all directions for earth to raise the houses. These filled with water by the first rains, supply each man with water at his door if he wishes it. Then in course of time when the jungle is full grown, the wind totally excluded, and the pools of stagnant water are coated over with thick green confervæ. The Bengali may be seen enjoying himself and keeping out the musquitoes by filling the inside of the house with smoke. Easily contented, lazy, and not over burthened with wealth, the Ryots choose the evils they consider the least, and habit accustoms them to look on their Village as perfection.

They offer a strong contrast in their choice of sites to the Sonthals their neighbours, some of whom are domiciled in the North-West of the District. These latter invariably choose the highest and driest spots for their Villages, and carefully cut and keep down every particle of jungle in and about them, growing only a few useful trees in the long centre road either for shade, fruit, or oil seed. Each Sonthal's house is a complete little farm enclosure, holding the owner's dwelling-house, granary, cow, and pigeon houses, and pig-sty. Their Villages extend in one long line, with houses built on each side the road, the headman's or manji's house being generally in the centre. The Churruck Poojah appears to be the only ceremony these people have adopted from the Hindoos; nearly every Village having its Churruck-pole hard by. The Sonthals never swing themselves, but they get very drunk, dance round the pole and enjoy the fare (to them) of seeing low caste Hindoos swinging. Whether true or not, they never acknowledge taking a swing, even in drunken frolic.

*Population.*—The total population of the District as taken during survey by counting houses, and allotting five souls to each house, is 1,100,080, of these 3,95,363 are Mussulmans and 7,04,717 Hindoos. With the exception of Traders in the Towns on the banks of the Rivers, Silk Weavers in the Mulberry tracts, a few Bunnyas in the different bazars, together with Moochees and Potters, &c., enough to supply the wants of the people, the inhabitants are Agricultural. In the vicinity of Silk Factories, which are very numerous in the District, great numbers find employ, in the working seasons of the filatures, manufacturing the

silk thread for the Calcutta and Home Markets. Indigo Factories (also numerous) afford employment to a vast number, thriving Villages and bazars or markets being seen in their vicinities.

In working off the Indigo from the Vats, a class of Hindoos called "Bhoonooas" or Boonas are often employed: Villages of them being established near most Indigo Factories. They come chiefly from Beerbhoom and Bhaugulpore Districts, and are a very strong hard-working race, always ready to do a little extra work in the Vats for a little Rum or Spirits.

They require some management however, being queer tempered fellows, and liable to migrate to other parts on very slight provocation.

The proportion of Hindoos to Mussulmans is as 1 to 0·561, the average of souls per square mile of the whole District is 441·33, and of cultivated land 509·61; giving 1·25 acres to each soul's consumption.* The average number in each Village are 139 souls.

* *Note.*—This is a small average for each person, but, it must be borne in mind, that fish forms one of the great staples of diet amongst the Bengal population.

*Language.*—Bengali is the chief medium of intercourse between all classes Hindoo and Mussulman. In the Villages and amongst the lower orders, scarcely any other language is ever heard. The educated and better class of Hindoos understand Oordoo if spoken to them; and in and about the City and large Towns converse fluently in it. In Mussulman families of the higher class, Oordoo is chiefly in familiar conversation amongst their families and with each other. But Bengali is the language used in all business transactions, and undoubtedly the language of the District.

*Health and Disease.*—The District cannot be called a healthy one; the Western side of the Bhaugiruttee has more claims to the title than the Eastern; but on neither side do the inhabitants appear robust and strong, they are all weakly looking and small in stature.

Fever and Cholera are the great scourges of the District, more especially in the Towns and Villages on the River Bhaugiruttee; the City of Moorshedabad and environs especially, and in the Bagur Division generally. In fact in the large Bazars cases are to be found all the year round. As a general rate the months of March, April and May preceding the rains; and October, November, and half of December are the most unhealthy months. No sooner does the River water fall sufficiently low to allow the Jheel waters to drain off into it, then sickness commences all along its banks. It is to this influx of Jheel water, that the Natives attribute the unhealthiness and sickness, so prevalent before the cold season has fairly set in. Where to this is added the numerous half burnt, or not burnt at all bodies, that are daily thrown, into the then almost stagnant stream of the Bhaugiruttee, there is little cause to wonder at the sickness of those who constantly drink and use its water. The residents of the Station of Berhampore, use either rain water collected during the rains, or resort to the Wells in the Station.

The water of the latter is not very good, and is all more or less impregnated with some saline matter, giving it a slightly soft and brackish flavour. The Sepahees in the Lines generally use tank water and are usually healthy and well.

*Education.*—Many Schools exist in the large Villages, the Pupils being generally young children, the mode of instruction chiefly followed is that of repetition by the Pupils in a body, of the sentence or sentences pronounced by the Master. Palm leaf slips are most commonly used for the purpose of teaching the Scholars reading and writing, written on with black ink when used for reading purposes, and with chalk and water when used for writing. In better kinds of Schools, square wooden boards painted black are used, chalk and water being the medium used for writing on them also, a slip of bamboo, or a reed forming the pen.

A Government College has been established at Berhampore for all classes. The site for it has been chosen South of the Station, on ground now occupied by part of the Gora Bazaar, and immediately outside the Cantonments limits. The Building has not yet been commenced ; At present the College is held in a hired house within the limits of Cantonments ; The Establishment consists of one Principal, eight Masters and six Native Teachers. The number of Students and Classes are as follows :—Collegians 14—Collegiate School. 1st class, 14 ; 2nd class, 17 ; 3rd class, 20 ; 4th class, 20 ; 5th class, 26 ; 6th class 1st Section, 19 ; Do 2nd Section, 18 ; 7th class, 23 ; 8th class, 28 ; 9th class, 39 ; Total 238. Schools are also established at Berhampore by the London Mission, which are superintended by the Clergymen of that Society stationed there. In and about Berhampore, 137 Native Christians are living, all brought up by the Missionaries. The following is a return of them furnished by the Reverend J. Bradbury :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Males above 16 years of age ... | ... | 33 | |
| Males between 12 and 14 ... | ... | 8 | |
| Males between 5 and 8 ... | ... | 12 | |
| Males under 1 year ... | ... | 9 | |
| | | —— | 62 |
| Females above 16 years of age ... | ... | 38 | |
| Females between 5 and 6 ... | ... | 16 | |
| Females under 2 ... | ... | 5 | |
| | | —— | 59 |
| *Pupils of the Orphan Asylum.* | | | |
| Boys ... | ... | 4 | |
| Girls ... | ... | 12 | 16 |
| | Total | | 137 |

At Moorshedabad are two Colleges, one called the Nizamut College, built at a cost of 78,000 Rupees, is exclusively devoted to the education of the relatives of His Highness Nawab Nazim. There are a Principal and four Masters attached to it, who teach chiefly the English, Persian and Oordoo languages ; Mathematics, Writing, Drawing, &c. At present there are about twenty-eight pupils.

The other College is open to all classes and creeds, and both are endowed from the Nizamut Funds.

*State of litigation and crime.*—The state of crime during the year 1855, as furnished by the Magistrate of the District, and as compared with a somewhat similar Table prepared by Mr. W. Adams, c. s., and published under orders of Government in 1838, for the six years beginning with 1829 and ending with 1834, may not prove uninteresting.

| *State of crime as shown by Mr. Adams to have existed during the years* 1829-30-31-32-33-34. | | | *State of crime as shown from the Record of the Magistrate's Office in the year* 1855. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dacoity or gang robbery not on the highway ... | With murder ... | 12 | | None |
| | „ Torture ... | 1 | | „ |
| | „ Wounding ... | 40 | | 6 |
| | Unattended with aggravating circumstances ... | 95 | | 48 |
| | Attempting to commit ... | 40 | | None |
| | On the River ... | 2 | | „ |
| Highway robbery | With murder ... | None | | 2 |
| | „ Wounding ... | „ | | |
| | Attempting to commit ... | „ | | |
| | Exceeding 50 Rupees ... | „ | | |
| | „ 10 „ ... | 1 | | |
| | Under 10 „ ... | „ | | |
| Burglary ... | With murder ... | 1 | | 1 |
| | Wounding ... | None | | None |
| | Exceeding 50 Rupees ... | 83 | Simple | 388 |
| | „ 10 „ ... | 97 | | |
| | Under 10 „ ... | 135 | | |
| | Without theft or attempting to commit .. | 151 | | |
| | With theft value unknown ... | None | | |
| | Cattle stealing ... | 63 | | 64 |
| Theft ... | By administering poisonous drugs ... | None | | 1 |
| | Exceeding 50 Rupees ... | 80 | | 313 |
| | „ 10 „ ... | 110 | | |
| | Under 10 „ ... | 32 | | |
| Affrays ... | With loss of life ... | 3 | | None |
| | With wounding or violent beating ... | 5 | | „ |
| | Simple ... | 4 | | „ |
| | Wounding with intent to murder ... | „ | | 1 |
| | Child Stealing ... | None | | 2 |
| | Wilful murder ... | 37 | | 11 |
| | Homicide ... | 3 | | 1 |
| | Assaults ... | 51 | With wounding | 15 |
| | Wounding ... | None | | None |
| | Arson with or without affray ... | 5 | | 6 |
| | Receiving stolen goods ... | 2 | Knowingly | 8 |
| | Rape ... | None | | 1 |
| | Perjury ... | 4 | | 14 |
| | Forgery ... | 1 | | 3 |
| | Miscellaneous ... | 93 | | 2536 |
| | Attempts to commit any of the above ... | None | | 147 |
| | Grand Total | 1151 | | 3568 |

The total amount of property stolen in the District, as reported to the Police in 1855, was Company's Rupees 38,262-3-8, total amount recovered of the same during the year Company's Rupees 5,050-3-10, of which Company's Rupees 17,240-9-8 was stolen in the City Thannahs Jurisdiction, and Company's Rupees 2,075 recovered in the same. From the above it may be

seen that petty offences entered as miscellaneous have largely increased. The more heinous crimes have decreased. It is also highly probable that hundreds of petty crimes are now brought to light that were either not noticed by the Police some years ago, or not complained of by the inhabitants. Taking Mr. Adams' data of comparison of population above fourteen, to population under fourteen years of age, the total above 14 would be 715052 and the centisimal proportion of crime to population above 14 would be 0.498.

*Manufactures.*—The chief of these are Indigo and Silk; the latter is especially on the increase: Filatures are increasing in numbers yearly.

The chief Indigo Factories are in the "Bagur," the rich low lands along the Ganges; the Churrs, or Islands in its course; and the low lands near Jheels and water-courses, refreshed by inundation deposits, offer the best prospect to the Planter. It often happens however, that sand deposited is not good soil; that Churrs which yielded a splendid return one year, are moved lower down the River to another, and more favored Village the next; or large tracts of land are found on the subsidence of the Rivers to have been washed away. Add to this the casualties of wind and weather; too much sunshine; too much rain; too quick a rise of the Rivers forcing too early a cutting of plant, and affording little or no time to work off; bad weather during the making season preventing good deposit of fecula and a hundred other causes,—all combined make Indigo planting as hazardous as it often is lucrative.

But let it be weal or woe, wherever a Planter's house or Silk Factory is to be seen, the European traveller has but to turn in if inclined and a hearty welcome awaits him.

Silk filatures are found all over the District wherever the mulberry will thrive either belonging to European or Native Merchants. The large Factories belong almost exclusively to the former. The Silk of Bengal is chiefly classed according to the old residences' or head Factories names, of the Hon'ble East India Company; that of Moorshedabad being called Cossim Bazar.

As before mentioned, the mulberry fields are much more valuable than any others, except where paun is grown; and as the goodness of the Silk mainly depends on a full supply of good and fresh leaves to the worms, so, according as silk worms are plentiful or otherwise, the demand for mulberry constantly fluctuates, and affects the price greatly; sometimes when worms are plentiful, it is worth 2 Rupees per cooley load; when the worms fail, it is merely used as fodder for cattle. In the latter case not paying for the rent of the land. In favorable seasons the gain to the mulberry grower is great.

The Cocoons owing to the Natives feeding their worms on the least possible quantity of mulberry, have greatly decreased of late years in quality and size. During the time the Hon'ble Company worked the filatures, fresh Stock from China and France were yearly brought to recruit the supply in this country. This has also been resorted to in the filatures of some of the European Merchants of late years.

There are yearly three seasons, or as locally termed bunds, of hatching the eggs, spinning and gathering the Cocoons. The November bund from 1st October to end of

February; March bund, from 1st March to 30th June; July (or Bursat) bund from 1st July to 30th September. The worms thriving best in the cold season, the Silk is then better in quality, and much more valuable. The March bund is not so good, and the rainy bund the worst.

A quantity of Cocoons are selected and kept for Stock; these are termed "Sanchoo" by the Natives and are very valuable. Natives travel sixty and eighty miles from their homes to obtain worms of a good breed, or from localities noted for early breeding. These are taken by the purchasers to their homes and carefully kept; a few days after the moths come out; they lay their eggs which are hatched in about ten or twelve days. The young worms require the greatest care and attention in being fed daily, in having all dead ones removed quickly, in being kept perfectly clean, and lastly in defending them from the attacks of the Ichneumon fly, which selects the finest worms for inserting its eggs in. Worms thus attacked spin as usual, perhaps somewhat earlier, and the change to Chrysalis is effected about the time that the Ichneumon fly's grub comes to life. It then feeds on the Chrysalis and eventually eating its way through the Cocoon destroys its value.

From the time the worm leaves the egg, to its beginning to spin, a month to six weeks elapses, according to the season of the year, the longest in the cold season. About three or four days are occupied by them in spinning.

The manufacturer generally advances money to the Ryot for the purchase of Stock (worms), and mulberry plant:—and in such cases, a small reduction in price is generally made by the Ryot for Cocoons; but the risk in advancing money is great, because, should anything happen to the worms or Cocoons, to decrease the quality, or quantity of the Silk, or perhaps destroy the yield altogether, the Ryots are generally too poor to repay the advance, setting aside their unwillingness if they could do so.

In Moorshedabad District, Cocoons are purchased by number. In Rajshahye, the adjoining District across the Ganges by weight. Of the two, the first system is perhaps more generally preferred by the purchaser.

During the November and March bund it is usual to put the Cocoons in the sun for five or six days. Charpoys stuck up on end,—mats,—cloths, all kinds of things may be seen used for placing them on,—they are then baked, and will with care keep for a month or more, affording ample time for working off. But the Rain bund must be worked off at once, or the Chrysalis changes, the moth "cuts out" and the Cocoon is spoilt.

A large quantity of fire-wood is consumed in old filatures to heat the water, in which the Cocoons are kept whilst being spun off, to dissolve the gluten that binds the fine fabric together;—100 maunds of wood, purchased formerly at 12 Rupees per 100 maunds, of sixty seers the maund, works off about (1) one maund of Silk. The price of wood, which is chiefly brought from the Rajmehal Hill forests, has latterly increased in price to 24 and 25 Rupees per 100 maunds.

The consumption of wood in the District filatures is so great, that many begin to look to the time when it will not be procurable in sufficient quantities.

Under the old system, each two kuttanies or spinners have a fire place between them, under their basins of boiling water. But steam is now being introduced to heat the water; the Ghy room being then fitted with a Furnace, Boiler, and Steam main pipes. These latter pass along-side the rows of basins of water with which they are connected by smaller pipes furnished with stop cocks.

The rush of heated steam into the basin of water at once heats it to the required temperature. By its use, besides greater cleanliness in working off the Silk, in the absence of soot-flakes, ash-dust, &c., from the numerous fires of the old system, there is a great saving in consumption of fuel. The expense in altering the old filatures is doubtless the chief cause of steam not being at once introduced in them, coupled perhaps with the hatred Natives have to change.

The kuttanies or winders, receive wages at the rate of Rupees 5 per mensem. Pakdars who supply or feed the thread with fibres from the Cocoons, as one after another is expended and thrown aside, receive 3 Rupees per mensem. The dexterity they acquire in handling the Cocoons and keeping up the supply is truly astonishing. These latter are generally young boys or girls, who get promotion to spinners after a few years. In the Rajshahye District across the Ganges, women and girls are not employed; advances have also to be made to these people, and their death, or desertion often entails serious losses on manufacturers.*

* I am greatly indebted to Mr. G. Jackson of Gonoteea Silk filature for the information regarding Silk.

Besides those who are occupied as above mentioned, weaving the Silk prepared in the many small Native bannuks or filatures, also affords employment to a great number of hands. Corahs, Bandanas, Sarees, &c., are prepared by these weavers of various colours and patterns. The chief colours are white, red, green, scarlet and yellow. Silk pieces of almost any coloured Tartan, can be had to order, if a pattern be given to guide the workmen. Handkerchiefs are made plain or stamped of various colours.

The stamp used being a coarse wooden one.

Various coarse cotton cloths are made in the District, but none of good quality. Towels and dusters can be had if ordered.

Many Ivory Carvers live in the City of Moorshedabad and its vicinity. They are exceedingly clever in carving and if furnished with good models, copy them correctly. Elephants caparisoned or plain, Ekkas, Hackeries, Camels, Boats, Palkies and Bearers, Marriage processions, puzzles and letters are what these people have generally ready on hand, and which they sell at very moderate prices.

*Modes of Transit-Roads.*—The chief modes of transit and communication are by Pack Bullocks, and Carts in the hot and cold seasons from the interior to the large Rivers; and by Boats during the rainy season. No really good and permanent roads exist in the District—the best are but average good, fair weather roads. Of these the principal are, taking Berhampore as starting point, the road to Kishnaghur and Calcutta to the South; to Soory in Beerbhoom District to the West through Jeeagunge; the Rajmehal road to the North; and

to Rampore Beauleah in Rajshahye to the East; another short road branches off from the Rajmehal road to Bhogwangola North-East.

In the Bagur, owing to the nature of the soil, lowness of the land, and want of kunkur, the difficulty of keeping up good roads is very great; during the rains, cattle crowding on them tread them to pieces; the flood waters break through and destroy them; the heavy rains furrow and cut them in all directions; and rats seeking refuge from the water, bore them full of holes.

To the West in the Barhie Division of the District, kunkur is to be had. The great difficulty in the preservation of the Soory road, if once metalled with it, would be the sudden rises of the Hill Streams that cross it in many places. But if the expense of ample water ways be provided for, an excellent permanent road may be established and be a great boon to the people to the South and West of the District.

The East India Rail-road runs Northerly, through the North-West portion of the District, at a distance of about thirty miles in a direct line from Berhampore. A line of cart road to connect it with Jeeagunge and Moorshedabad has been surveyed, levelled, estimated for, and recommended for the sanction of the Hon'ble Court of Directors. Crossing the high land near Gysabad, this road will open on the Rail-road at or near Nulhattee Station; and passing as it will, through a kunkurry country, there will be little difficulty in making an excellent permanent communication; neither has the probability of a branch Rail being afterwards established here been overlooked by the examining Civil Engineer, Mr. Leonard. The curves of the new line of road are designed by him to suit the embankment of a Rail-road. The distance by this road from Berhampore to the Railway will be about forty miles.

*Ferries.*—Ferries exist under almost every Village, standing on the banks of the various Streams and Rivers during the rains; and during the dry season, at all unfordable places. Much as the country is intersected by streams of all sizes, there is therefore no difficulty in crossing the country in respect of Ferries.

*Fisheries.*—Fisheries exist in almost all the Bheels, Tanks, and Khalls, and are valuable. In the Soula and Mothee Jheels, a species of muscle (Unio) furnishes the fishermen occasionally with a few pearls, but they are neither very plentiful or of good size and colour.

Generally speaking this District is not nearly so well supplied with fish (especially of good kinds) as those lying more to the South. In the rains the Bhaugiruttee supplies a few Hilsah and Mullet. The general produce of the Jheels consists of Rooee or Ruhoo, Bhwalee, Tingree, Sowle,—Chilwah, Chingrees—large and small, Crabs, Eels, Kuwayee, Chang, Ar, Mirgal, Kuthla, Pufta or Pubda, Cheetal, &c. Large supplies of fish are also brought to Moorshedabad from Malda, and other Districts across the Ganges.

*Postal arrangements.*—The chief Post Office Station is at Berhampore. Here packages are made up—1st for Calcutta and Southern India &c.; 2nd for Soory and the North-West; 3rd for

Rampore Bauleah and the Eastern Districts, 4th for Jeeagunge, Rajmehal, &c., North. There are six Subordinate Offices in the District as follows :—

1. Bhogwangola,
2. Jeeagunge,
3. Khamra,
4. Jungypore,
5. Dewansurai,
6. Lallbaugh.

The following Statement shows the numbers of letters posted in the last twelve months under the old Postal Rules, and the numbers for twelve months under the operation of the Half-Anna Postage or new Act :—

| Description of letters. | Former system. | Present system. | Increase. | Decrease. | Gross Total increase or decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bearing letters despatched ... | 39354 | 16732 | ... | 22622 | ... |
| Paid ditto ditto .. | 49856 | 77139 | 27283 | ... | 4661 |
| Totals .. | 89210 | 93871 | ... | ... | ... |
| Bearing letters received ... | 68024 | 32485 | ... | 35539 | ... |
| Paid ditto ditto ... | 52867 | 90669 | 37802 | ... | 2263 |
| Totals ... | 120891 | 123154 | Increase paid | Decrease bearing | ... |
| Grand Totals ... | 210101 | 217025 | 65085 | 58161 | 6924 |

This shows an increase on all kinds of letters despatched and received of 3·29 per cent, and on paid letters of 63·35 ; whilst on bearing letters there is a decrease of 54·16 per cent.

Under the head paid, the service letters despatched and received, are included for both terms. As these may be taken to be exactly the same in number one year with another, it follows, that the whole increase on paid letters has taken place on those posted by private individuals, paying a direct revenue to the Post ; and as the greater bulk of letters either despatched, or received belong to the Native population, the Return shows clearly that they have already appreciated, though perhaps it be in a small degree, the advantages of the new system.

*Taxation—Source of Revenue and produce of each Tax.*—The different collections made in the District are 1st, for Land Revenue ; 2nd, Abkarry Revenue ; 3rd, Chowkeedaree Tax ; 4th, River Tolls.

1ST—LAND REVENUE.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Towjee under fixed Revenue ... | ... | 12,93,100 | 2 | 10½ |
| Ditto fluctuating ... | ... | 908 | 1 | 0 |
| Total Land Revenue | | 12,94,008 | 3 | 10½ |

2ND—ABKARREE REVENUE.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kulall or Country Spirit from Goor or Mahwa flowers | ... | | 54,552 | 14 | 0 |
| Putchaye ditto from Rice | ... | ... | 1,093 | 13 | 0 |
| Toddy from Palm, Date Tree juice | ... | ... | 6,328 | 7 | 0 |
| Ganja from Hemp | ... | ... | 21,740 | 8 | 9 |
| Muddut from Opium and Paun | ... | ... | 3,947 | 7 | 0 |
| Subjee or dried Hemp leaves for smoking, &c. | | ... | 227 | 0 | 0 |
| Majoom, Sweetmeat made of Opium, Hemp and Sugar | | ... | 45 | 12 | 0 |
| Retail European Wine | ... | ... | 317 | 3 | 3 |
| Wholesale ditto | ... | ... | 80 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Abkarree Revenue | | | 88,333 | 1 | 0 |
| Deduct cost of collecting | ... | ... | 10,714 | 15 | 4 |
| Balance available | ... | ... | 77,618 | 1 | 8 |
| 3rd—Chowkeedarry Tax | ... | ... | 34,169 | 13 | 0 |
| Amount cost of collecting | ... | ... | 2,661 | 15 | 6 |
| Balance available | ... | ... | 31,507 | 13 | 6 |
| 4th—River Tolls | ... | ... | 88,167 | 6 | 9 |

When the Hon'ble Company first took possession of this part of Bengal, the following taxes were also levied in certain Mehals, *viz.*:—

*Manjee Salamee.*—A Tax received from people following that profession, in like manner as collection was made in most parts of Bengal, from Weavers, Carpenters, Smiths and other Artizans.

*Paul Salamee.*—Collected from people called Buldeahs (Brinjaras) Bullock men who keep pack Oxen for hire.

*Birtee.*—An aubob, or increase of one anna in the Rupee on certain articles supposed by Mr. Dawson, Chief of Moorshedabad, in his letter of date 27th November 1786, to have been "originally a charity many years ago received and added to Government Revenue."

These have long been extinct. The four first enumerated being the only ones now in existence.

*Agricultural Implements.*—The following are the implements in most general use in the District, in the different kinds of husbandry :—

*Hull.*—Or common Native plough.

*Beeda.*—A kind of large rake or harrow formed of a square, or round block of wood perforated by one row of iron teeth, drawn by Bullocks. It is chiefly used in paddy lands to rake out the grass, &c.

*Neeran.*—An iron hoe generally fixed to a bamboo, the blade being bent at right angles to the handle and used for weeding.

*Khonta.*—A wooden dibble, sometimes having an iron point used in transplanting.

*Kodalee*—Or common mattock, the blade of which is generally set on the handle at an acute angle, instead of right angle as the English one, chiefly useful in trenching.

*Deroo or Denroo.*—Similar to the English mattock used for turning up fields by hand labour; or as it is locally termed, "Kuppanying."

*Bansooee*—Or Harrow without teeth for breaking, crushing or levelling fields after ploughing; it is generally made of two large bamboos, with smaller ones fixed between, like the rungs of a ladder. Bullocks are yoked to it, and the driver standing on the Harrow adds to its weight, to assist in dressing the land.

*Kachde.*—A kind of reaping hook, with small teeth; used for cutting coarse grass and reaping paddy.

*Heshoo.*—A small bill hook, used to tap the Date trees.

*Domestic animals, &c.*—The chief domestic animals are Cows, and Buffaloes kept for ploughing, Carts, pack saddle, breeding and dairy purposes. Goats and Sheep for milk, and supplying Butchers' Shop with meat. Dogs and Cats which swarm in every Village.

*Poultry.*—Ducks and Geese are reared in many Villages. Fowls are plentiful; on the high lands of the North of the Burhi especially. Pigeons rather scarce. Turkeys are seldom reared in the District. The demand for them is small, and they are generally supplied from the Districts North of the Ganges.

*Wild Animals.*—Tigers are occasionally found to the North-West of the District, probably ones that have strayed from the Rajmehal Hills:—Leopards Civet and Wild Cats find cover in the jungles about the Native Villages. Rhinoceros have been seen in the Northern part of the District: a few Buffaloes still remain in the Nourunga and Sooulmaree bheels, and a few Pigs are found about the different Swamps and on the Churs of the Ganges. But all are yearly becoming more and more scarce, and little sport is now to be found in the District. Cultivation is rapidly effacing the last traces of wild animals.

*Cost of the Professional Survey.*—The total cost of the Professional branch of the Survey was Company's Rupees 73,317-8-8 as shown in Table (D), being at the rate of Company's Rupees 27-13-3 per square mile; Company's Rupees 23-7-3 per Village circuit of one or more Villages; Company's Rupees 12-8 per Mouza or single Village, and Company's Rupees 26-14-9 for each Estate appertaining to Moorshedabad.

*Test of the Work.*—The truth and correctness of the Revenue Survey measurements in this District, were tested by a direct comparison with the distances of various Stations of the great Trigonometrical Survey of India; part of a Meridional series of its principal triangles having passed through the District, intersecting the country East of the Bhaugiruttee from North to South.*

The comparisons of distances, as derived from Revenue Survey work, and from the great Trigonometrical Survey operations, are shown in Table (E.) The average error was 2·80 feet per mile—a very small difference, when it is remembered, that Revenue Survey angles are only

read, and worked to the nearest minute; and that the chain measurements wind in short lines through jungle and Villages; over Rivers, Khalls, and Beels; following every undulation of the country: whereas, on the other hand, the great Trigonometrical distances are deduced from the most rigorous, minute, and careful observations and measurements, from which every error has been eliminated by the aid of the highest branches of Science; whether as referred to the instruments used or the calculations.

*Conclusion.*—That portion of the District lying North of the Ganges, was surveyed by the 1st Division of Bengal Revenue Surveys, under the superintendence of Mr. J. Pemberton Revenue Surveyor, with the Malda District, in Season 1847-48. The Survey of the remainder was commenced by Captain W. S. Sherwill Revenue Surveyor, with the 4th Division, Bengal Revenue Survey in Season 1852-53, and completed in 1853-54-55, by the same Division under my superintendence.

Plain and clear Maps were thus made available for public use, of all the Villages of a District in which the lands of Estates, Villages and Pergunnahs were mixed up in, perhaps greater confusion, than in most parts of Bengal. Several of the European landholders, fully aware of the value of having good Maps of their Estates, procured copies of them during the progress of the Survey. The Native Zemindars on the contrary, made but few applications for Maps. Those they called for being, generally, of solitary Villages, regarding which they had cases pending in the Zillah Courts.

The Native Zemindars were generally impressed with the idea, that this great work of Survey had been undertaken by Government, with a view to resumption of land, increase of rent, or alteration of the tenure; and although during the course of Survey, they must have seen that their fears were groundless; they could scarcely be persuaded that it was undertaken for the good of the country generally; and intended to help materially in rendering each man's boundaries more secure; and lessen the numerous cases of litigation arising out of land disputes.

In cases where the Survey showed that their holdings contained a greater area than they were before aware of; they could not understand why they should be allowed to levy rents on the excess, and still, that Government should not tax them for such excess.

In drawing up this Report, I have been indebted to Captain W. S. Sherwill, for information regarding that part of the District to the North-West, surveyed under his superintendence, and comprising an area of 1035·06 square miles; and I beg to acknowledge with thanks the assistance rendered by him.

(Signed) JAMES GASTRELL, *Captain,*
*Revenue Surveyor, 4th Division.*

BERHAMPOOR
*The 18th April* 1857.

A.

*Table showing area of Pergunnahs surveyed in Season* 1852-53—53-54—54-55, *in the District of Moorshedabad.*

| Number. | Names of Pergunnahs. | Total Area by Survey. | | Detached Lands to be added. | | Included Lands to be deducted. | | Recorded Area of Pergunnahs. | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Number of Village Circuits. | Acres. | Number of Villages. | Acres. | Number of Villages. | Acres. | Number of Villages. | Acres. | |
| | | | Acres R. P. | | Acres R. P. | | Acres R. P. | | Acres R. P. | |
| | Akbershahee ... | ... | ... | 30 | 11,894 2 06 | ... | ... | 30 | 11,894 2 06 | |
| | Alinuggur ... | ... | ... | 28 | 10,423 0 02 | ... | ... | 28 | 10,423 0 02 | |
| | Ashruf Bagh ... | ... | ... | 15 | 6,722 0 16 | ... | ... | 15 | 6,722 0 16 | |
| | Asudnuggur ... | 103 | 15,341 2 03 | 76 | 14,870 0 32 | 42 | 7,011 3 38 | 137 | 23,199 2 37 | |
| 5 | Azimnuggur ... | ... | .. | 25 | 8,004 1 18 | ... | ... | 25 | 8,004 1 18 | |
| | Barbuk Sing ... | ... | ... | 13 | 8,935 0 30 | ... | ... | 13 | 8,935 0 30 | |
| | Barbukpoor ... | ... | ... | 5 | 4,464 2 06 | ... | ... | 5 | 4,464 2 06 | |
| | Bedrabad ... | ... | ... | 2 | 1,718 0 09 | ... | ... | 2 | 1,718 0 09 | |
| | Behroul ... | 317 | 1,16,459 0 25 | 18 | 5,869 2 25 | 249 | 95,627 1 13 | 86 | 26,701 1 37 | |
| 10 | Boetalee ... | ... | ... | 11 | 7,432 3 33 | ... | ... | 11 | 7,432 3 33 | |
| | Bhatsala ... | ... | ... | 2 | 452 0 31 | ... | ... | 2 | 452 0 31 | |
| | Burjoomla ... | ... | ... | 2 | 648 3 09 | ... | ... | 2 | 648 3 09 | |
| | Chandpoor ... | 95 | 57,797 1 27 | 23 | 6,665 2 35 | 84 and Bhag. River. | 44,141 0 22 | 34 | 20,322 0 00 | |
| | Choonakhalee ... | ... | ... | 179 | 65,756 1 10 | ... | ... | 179 | 65,756 1 10 | |
| 15 | Chungnuddeea ... | 5 | 2,052 3 21 | 7 | 1,312 2 35 | ... | ... | 12 | 3,365 2 16 | |
| | Dadshahee ... | ... | ... | 3 | 760 1 35 | ... | ... | 3 | 760 1 35 | |
| | Dehat Akbershahee... | ... | ... | 7 | 482 3 24 | ... | ... | 7 | 482 3 24 | |
| | Dogachee ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Only to be found amongst the Mehalwaree Records, in small portions of Mehal Chuka. |
| | Carried over ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |

| Number. | Names of Pegunnahs. | Total Area by Survey. | | | | Detached Lands to be added. | | | | Included Lands to be deducted. | | | | Recorded Area of Pergunnahs. | | | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Number of Village Circuits. | Acres. | | | Number of Villages. | Acres. | | | Number of Villages. | Acres. | | | Number of Villages. | Acres. | | | |
| | Brought forward... | ... | Acres | R. | P. | ... | Acres | R. | P. | ... | Acres | R. | P. | ... | Acres | R. | P. | |
| | Dewanapoor ... | ... | ... | | | 39 | 18,082 | 3 | 06 | ... | ... | | | 39 | 18,082 | 3 | 06 | |
| 20 | Dhawa ... | 111 | 58,535 | 3 | 04 | 16 | 4,983 | 2 | 01 | 43 | 17,055 | 2 | 03 | 84 | 46,463 | 3 | 02 | |
| | Dushazaree ... | 33 | 10,345 | 3 | 10 | 5 | 1,721 | 3 | 36 | 5 | 1,524 | 3 | 24 | 33 | 10,542 | 3 | 22 | |
| | Dyanuggur ... | ... | ... | | | 28 | 10,495 | 3 | 11 | ... | ... | | | 28 | 10,495 | 3 | 11 | |
| | Ferozepoor ... | ... | ... | | | 1 | 636 | 2 | 23 | ... | ... | | | 1 | 636 | 2 | 23 | |
| | Furukhabad ... | 15 | 10,972 | 3 | 25 | 4 | 1,464 | 1 | 03 | 9 | 1,260 | 2 | 21 | 10 | 11,176 | 2 | 07 | |
| 25 | Futteh Sing ... | 418 | 1,89,208 | 2 | 13 | 55 | 25,027 | 1 | 35 | 190 | 75,444 | 3 | 30 | 283 | 138,791 | 0 | 18 | |
| | Goas ... | 165 | 1,72,625 | 2 | 37 | 100 | 72,362 | 3 | 03 | 53 | 65,290 | 2 | 22 | 212 | 179,697 | 3 | 18 | |
| | Gopeenathpoor ... | ... | ... | | | 31 | 11,920 | 1 | 23 | ... | ... | | | 31 | 11,920 | 1 | 23 | |
| | Gurkur ... | 266 | 1,03,667 | 2 | 32 | 8 | 4,984 | 0 | 14 | 138 and Bhag. River. | 55,619 | 2 | 15 | 136 | 53,032 | 0 | 31 | |
| | Gururhat ... | ... | ... | | | 27 | 34,487 | 2 | 23 | ... | ... | | | 27 | 34,487 | 2 | 23 | |
| 30 | Gysabad ... | 80 | 49,450 | 3 | 26 | 53 | 18,553 | 2 | 04 | 71 and part of River. | 45,831 | 0 | 16 | 62 | 22,173 | 1 | 14 | |
| | Hosseinoojial ... | ... | ... | | | 6 | 5,128 | 1 | 14 | ... | ... | | | 6 | 5,128 | 1 | 14 | |
| | Islampoor ... | ... | .. | | | 57 | 40,717 | 3 | 35 | ... | ... | | | 57 | 40,717 | 3 | 35 | |
| | Jowar Berahimpoor... | ... | ... | | | 1 | 23 | 1 | 04 | ... | ... | | | 1 | 23 | 1 | 04 | |
| | Jowar Ibrahimpoor... | 21 | 6,384 | 2 | 11 | 8 | 1,592 | 0 | 23 | 5 | 639 | 0 | 02 | 24 | 7,337 | 2 | 32 | |
| 35 | Kankjole ... | 15 | 3,385 | 1 | 36 | 3 | 2,599 | 2 | 07 | ... | ... | | | 18 | 5,985 | 0 | 03 | |
| | Kasimnuggur ... | 86 | 39,020 | 0 | 17 | 20 | 14,215 | 2 | 33 | 75 | 37,154 | 1 | 28 | 31 | 16,081 | 1 | 22 | |
| | Kasheepoor ... | 113 | 26,610 | 3 | 11 | 38 | 15,791 | 2 | 22 | 88 | 19,381 | 3 | 12 | 63 | 23,020 | 2 | 21 | |
| | Kentoonuggur ... | ... | ... | | | 29 | 18,997 | 1 | 02 | ... | ... | | | 29 | 18,997 | 1 | 02 | |
| | Khurgaon ... | 73 | 36,266 | 1 | 28 | 15 | 5,770 | 2 | 07 | 58 | 27,761 | 3 | 04 | 30 | 14,275 | 0 | 31 | |
| 40 | Koolburreea ... | 200 | 1,36,109 | 1 | 08 | 12 | 18,143 | 1 | 15 | 137 | 78,344 | 3 | 02 | 75 | 75,907 | 3 | 21 | |
| | Koourpurtap ... | 175 | 86,628 | 2 | 24 | 39 | 17,066 | 2 | 01 | 72 | 29,149 | 2 | 39 | 142 | 74,545 | 1 | 26 | |
| | Kootoobpoor ... | ... | ... | | | 48 | 19,638 | 0 | 16 | ... | ... | | | 48 | 19,638 | 0 | 16 | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Kushsgurh ... | ... | ... | | 9 | 1,497 | 2 06 | ... | ... | | 9 | 1,497 | 2 06 | |
| | Lushkurpoor ... | ... | ... | | 31 | 33,517 | 3 10 | ... | ... | | 31 | 33,517 | 3 10 | |
| 45 | Mahlundee ... | 112 | 56,908 | 3 07 | 44 | 19,467 | 2 35 | 79 | 32,812 | 3 38 | 77 | 43,563 | 2 04 | |
| | Mohunpoor ... | ... | ... | | 10 | 4,848 | 1 34 | ... | ... | | 10 | 4,848 | 1 34 | |
| | Mazoomabad ... | ... | ... | | 1 | 725 | 2 33 | ... | ... | | 1 | 725 | 2 33 | |
| | Moozuffurpoor ... | ... | ... | | 3 | 496 | 0 19 | ... | ... | | 3 | 496 | 0 19 | |
| | Moorareepoor ... | ... | ... | | 43 | 16,688 | 1 27 | ... | ... | | 43 | 16,688 | 1 27 | |
| 50 | Moresser ... | ... | ... | | 2 | 1,447 | 1 26 | ... | ... | | 2 | 1,447 | 1 26 | |
| | Muhumud Ameepoor ... | | ... | | 3 | 949 | 3 18 | ... | ... | | 3 | 949 | 3 18 | |
| | Mungulpoor ... | 37 | 17,936 | 0 24 | 7 | 3,723 | 3 22 | 12 | 8,249 | 2 08 | 32 | 13,410 | 1 38 | |
| | Muzkooree ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | | ... | ... | | ... | ... | | |
| | Nuseepoor ... | ... | ... | | 12 | 3,042 | 2 37 | ... | ... | | 12 | 3,042 | 2 37 | Only to be found amongst the Mehalwarre Records in small portions or Mohal Chuks. |
| 55 | Nowanuggur ... | 89 | 51,235 | 1 01 | 34 | 9,392 | 0 13 | 38 | 27,376 | 3 12 | 85 | 33,250 | 2 02 | |
| | Nowsikh Futtehpoor | ... | ... | | 2 | 5,046 | 1 29 | ... | ... | | 2 | 5,046 | 1 29 | |
| | Putkabarree ... | 63 | 50,607 | 1 06 | 1 | 1,321 | 3 02 | 48 | 29,993 | 3 19 | 16 | 21,935 | 0 29 | |
| | Plassey ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | | ... | ... | | ... | ... | | Ditto ditto. |
| | Radhabulubpoor ... | ... | ... | | 22 | 10,036 | 1 10 | ... | ... | | 22 | 10,036 | 1 10 | |
| 60 | Rajpoor ... | ... | ... | | 24 | 18,544 | 3 28 | ... | ... | | 24 | 18,544 | 3 28 | |
| | Rajshahee ... | 140 | 67,983 | 3 30 | 26 | 6,123 | 3 02 | 53 | 17,906 | 0 32 | 113 | 56,201 | 2 00 | |
| | Rookunpoor ... | ... | ... | | 58 | 33,832 | 2 33 | ... | ... | | 58 | 33,832 | 2 33 | |
| | Rusoolpoor ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | | ... | ... | | ... | ... | | Ditto ditto. |
| 64 | Shahbazpoor and Chukleh Moorgoon ... | | ... | | 19 | 8,047 | 2 28 | ... | ... | | 19 | 8,047 | 2 28 | |
| | Shahjehanpoor ... | ... | ... | | 5 | 522 | 0 30 | ... | ... | | 5 | 522 | 0 30 | |
| | Shah Sulempoor ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | | ... | ... | | ... | ... | | Ditto ditto. |
| | Carried over ... | ... | .. | | ... | ... | | . . | ... | | ... | | | |

| Number. | Names of Pergunnahs. | Total Area by Survey. | | | | Detached Lands to be added. | | | | Included Lands to be deducted. | | | | Recorded Area of Pergunnahs. | | | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Number of Village Circuits. | Acres. | | | Number of Villages. | Acres. | | | Number of Villages. | Acres. | | | Number of Villages. | Acres. | | | |
| | Brought forward... | ... | Acres | R. | P. | ... | Acres | R. | P. | ... | Acres | R. | P. | ... | Acres | R. | P. | |
| | Shahzadpoor and Chukleh Bonhat ... | 53 | 25,859 | 3 | 17 | 90 | 32,764 | 1 | 12 | 8 | 2,132 | 3 | 05 | 135 | 56,491 | 1 | 24 | |
| | Sherpoor ... | 132 | 55,503 | 3 | 05 | 33 | 13,256 | 1 | 02 | 40 | 12,781 | 2 | 17 | 125 | 55,978 | 1 | 30 | |
| 69 | Shumuskhanee ... | 151 | 99,006 | 2 | 12 | 35 | 15,039 | 2 | 16 | 134 | 88,838 | 0 | 09 | 52 | 25,208 | 0 | 19 | |
| | Sooltanoojial ... | 23 | 17,890 | 3 | 23 | 13 | 5,413 | 2 | 26 | 7 | 2,347 | 0 | 04 | 29 | 20,957 | 2 | 05 | |
| | Taragooneea ... | ... | ... | | | ... | ... | | | ... | ... | | | ... | ... | | | Only to be found amongst the Mehalwaree Records, in small portions in Mehal Chuks. |
| 72 | Wuzeerabad ... | ... | ... | | | 22 | 13,157 | 0 | 13 | ... | ... | | | 22 | 13,157 | 0 | 13 | |
| | Zillah Bhaugulpoor... | ... | ... | | | 12 | 1,111 | 0 | 09 | ... | ... | | | 12 | 1,111 | 0 | 09 | |
| | „ Beerbhoom ... | ... | ... | | | 37 | 23,900 | 2 | 31 | ... | ... | | | 37 | 23,900 | 2 | 31 | |
| | „ Rajshahee ... | ... | ... | | | 2 | 735 | 3 | 01 | ... | ... | | | 2 | 735 | 3 | 01 | |
| | „ Nuddeea ... | ... | ... | | | 5 | 2,457 | 2 | 39 | ... | ... | | | 5 | 2,457 | 2 | 39 | |
| | „ Burdwan ... | ... | ... | | | 32 | 10,352 | 1 | 00 | ... | ... | | | 32 | 10,352 | 1 | 00 | |
| | „ Hooghly ... | ... | ... | | | 5 | 547 | 1 | 39 | ... | ... | | | 5 | 547 | 1 | 39 | |
| | „ Malda ... | ... | ... | | | 28 | 18,704 | 0 | 13 | ... | ... | | | 28 | 18,704 | 0 | 13 | |
| | 3 Circuits of the Bhaugiruttee River | ... | 5,274 | 0 | 0 | ... | 4,281 | 1 | 03 | ... | .. | | | ... | 9,555 | 1 | 03 | |
| | 5 Ditto Ganges River | ... | 78,653 | 0 | 0 | ... | ... | | | ... | ... | | | . | 78,653 | 0 | 0 | |
| | Mr. Pemberton's Circuit of Furkhabad across the Ganges. | 35 | 35,750 | 0 | 23 | .. | ... | | | 21 | 18,135 | 2 | 08 | 14 | 17,614 | 2 | 15 | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Ditto of the Jellinghee River on Putkabaree ... | ... | 2,580 | 0 | 0 | ... | ... | | ... | ... | | ... | 2,580 | 0 | 0 |
| Grand Total including Rivers ... | 3126 | 16,86,053 | 0 | 26 | 1759 | 8,31,813 | 3 | 02 | 1759 | 8,31,813 | 3 | 03 | 3126 | 16,86,053 | 1 | 26 |
| Deduct area of Rivers Bhaugiruttee and Ganges ... | ... | 90,788 | 1 | 03 | ... | ... | | | ... | ... | | | ... | 90,788 | 1 | 03 |
| Grand Total deducting River Circuits | 3126 | 15,95,265 | 0 | 23 | ... | ... | | | ... | ... | | | 3126 | 15,95,265 | 0 | 23 |

J. E. GASTRELL, *Captain,*

*Revenue Surveyor, 4th Division.*

B.

## *Statistical Statement of District Moorshedabad.*

| Number of Circuits. | Names of Pergunnahs or Circuits. | Area in Acres of | | | | | | | Number of Houses. | | | Temples. | Mosques. | Forts. | Sugar Golahs. | Indigo Factories. | Silk Factories. | Salt Golahs. | G. T. S. | Liquor Houses. | Thannahs. | Police Chowkeys. | Population. | | | Cultivated or fit for cultivation. | Waste. | Total. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Roads. | Jheels. | Hills. | Land Sandy, Jungle and Sandy. | Tanks and Rivers. | Mango Topes. | Sites. | Pucka. | Kutcha. | Total. | | | | | | | | | | | | Hindoos. | Mussulmans. | Grand Total. | | | | |
| 1 | Furruckabad (portion surveyed by 1st Division, with Maldah | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2066 | 2066 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4850 | 5480 | 10330 | 29791.89 | 5958.25 | 35750.14 | The areas of the Bhaugiruttee and Ganges are not included in these areas. |
| | Furruckabad (portion surveyed by 4th Division, | 20.34 | ... | ... | 78.11 | 632.50 | 61.00 | 346.50 | ... | 1854 | 1854 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 1 | 1 | 5594 | 3676 | 9270 | 9495.45 | 1477.45 | 10972.90 | |
| | Kanjole ... | 4.90 | ... | ... | 11.00 | 48.90 | 64.00 | 187.70 | ... | 158 | 158 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 460 | 330 | 790 | 3052.98 | 332.50 | 3385.48 | The average of Hindoos to Mussulmans is as 1.78 to 1 or 1 to 0.561. Average of population to each square mile (exclusive of Rivers, Ganges, and Bhaugiruttee) 441.33. Average number of population to each square mile of cultivated or culturable land 509.61. |
| | Dushazaree ... | 11.74 | ... | 60.50 | 213.61 | 312.71 | 29.60 | 132.95 | ... | 1208 | 1208 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | 4160 | 1880 | 6040 | 7034.30 | 3311.51 | 10345.81 | |
| 5 | Gunkur ... | 297.00 | ... | ... | 285.00 | 6641.00 | 1468.00 | 3072.00 | 372 | 13704 | 14076 | 32 | 18 | ... | ... | 4 | 6 | 1 | ... | 9 | 3 | 2 | 46453 | 23927 | 70380 | 87221.82 | 12395.00 | 99616.82 | Average rate of assessment per square acre, exclusive of large Rivers, Company's Rupees 0-15-0½ or per Beegah Company's Rupees 0-4-4. |
| | Kassimnuggur ... | 93.00 | ... | ... | 85.00 | 1916.00 | 276.00 | 1046.00 | 6 | 3522 | 3528 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 6 | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 1 | 1 | 8756 | 8884 | 17640 | 35506.31 | 3480.00 | 38986.31 | |
| | Mungulpoor ... | 70.00 | 358.00 | ... | 73.00 | 395.00 | 96.00 | 873.00 | 6 | 3520 | 3526 | 4 | 2 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 1 | ... | 8532 | 9098 | 17630 | 16001.96 | 1969.00 | 17970.96 | Several of the Police Thannahs and Chowkeys here included, as found within the limits of the Revenue jurisdiction, do not belong to the Criminal jurisdiction of Moorshedabad; but to the adjoining Districts, West and South of the Barhi Division of the District. |
| | Rajshahye ... | 186.00 | 297.00 | 319.00 | 319.00 | 2926.00 | 328.00 | 1679.00 | 20 | 9492 | 9512 | 11 | 2 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 7 | 2 | 2 | 32105 | 15455 | 47560 | 59057.93 | 8926.00 | 67983.93 | |
| | Chungnuddeea ... | 7.00 | 44.00 | ... | 11.00 | 25.00 | 11.00 | 106.00 | ... | 276 | 276 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 595 | 785 | 1380 | 1859.89 | 193.00 | 2052.89 | |
| 10 | Jowar Ibrahimpoor ... | 48.00 | 162.00 | ... | 10.00 | 95.00 | 32.00 | 64.00 | .. | 632 | 632 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 2163 | 997 | 3160 | 5001.58 | 1179.00 | 6180.58 | |
| | Scoltanoojial ... | 54.00 | 988.00 | ... | 536.00 | 816.00 | 4.00 | 219.00 | 8 | 1560 | 1568 | 4 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 5961 | 1879 | 7840 | 10647.89 | 7243.00 | 17890.89 | |
| | Gysabad ... | 348.00 | 413.00 | ... | 337.00 | 2134.00 | 427.00 | 1178.00 | 24 | 5332 | 5356 | ... | 4 | ... | ... | 6 | 4 | ... | 1 | 9 | 1 | 3 | 12961 | 13819 | 26780 | 40433.48 | 7510.00 | 47943.48 | |
| | Shumskhanee ... | 305.00 | 627.00 | ... | .. | 1865.00 | 410.00 | 775.00 | 34 | 7832 | 7866 | 6 | 1 | ... | ... | 5 | 2 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 2 | 23025 | 16305 | 39330 | 58053.34 | 3572.00 | 61625.34 | |
| | Kasheepoor ... | 203.00 | 348.00 | ... | .. | 445.00 | 750.00 | 797.00 | 398 | 6734 | 7132 | 36 | 7 | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | 3 | 22071 | 13589 | 35660 | 24817.82 | 1793.00 | 26610.82 | |
| 15 | Goas ... | 437.00 | 3179.33 | ... | .. | 7003.22 | 818.80 | 9194.54 | 132 | 22855 | 22987 | 6 | 9 | ... | ... | 16 | 4 | ... | 2 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 54610 | 60325 | 114935 | 190192.87 | 19814.00 | 210006.96 | |
| | Koolburreea ... | 359.98 | 3663.00 | ... | 19.00 | 2265.00 | 2006.00 | 9034.86 | 2147 | 22171 | 24318 | 72 | 19 | ... | ... | 3 | 17 | ... | 2 | 7 | 14 | 18 | 71429 | 50161 | 121590 | 126767.46 | 15341.84 | 136109.30 | |
| | Asudnuggur ... | 2547.25 | 438.00 | ... | .. | 150.00 | 286.00 | 485.72 | 1648 | 7120 | 8768 | 29 | 41 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 5 | | | 22435 | 21405 | 43840 | 11720.55 | 3620.97 | 15341.52 | |
| | Putkabaree ... | 134.00 | 708.00 | ... | 10.00 | 755.00 | 96.00 | 1077.00 | 501 | 6792 | 7293 | 13 | 7 | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | 1 | 21211 | 15254 | 36465 | 47823.29 | 2784.00 | 50607.29 | |
| | Futtch Sing ... | 346.00 | 2739.00 | ... | .. | 10436.00 | 233.00 | 2260.00 | 399 | 32211 | 32610 | 110 | 24 | ... | ... | 2 | 6 | ... | 5 | 19 | 4 | 11 | 127612 | 35438 | 163050 | 173427.58 | 15781.00 | 189208.58 | |
| 20 | Mahlundee ... | 331.84 | 3498.37 | ... | 1217.28 | 2703.30 | 243.00 | 2217.25 | 58 | 8144 | 8202 | 21 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | ... | 2 | 1 | 3 | 29383 | 11627 | 41010 | 35530.75 | 21278.04 | 56808.79 | |
| | Khurgaon ... | 156.45 | 1095.37 | ... | 207.00 | 2871.55 | 125.90 | 800.00 | 48 | 4263 | 4310 | 36 | 4 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 | ... | 1 | 17175 | 4375 | 21550 | 28886.05 | 7380.37 | 36266.42 | |
| | Behroul ... | 331.00 | 2208.00 | 40.00 | .. | 5256.00 | 550.00 | 1072.00 | 807 | 10761 | 11568 | 73 | 27 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 6 | 5 | 6 | 43286 | 14554 | 57840 | 107552.15 | 8907.00 | 116458.15 | |
| | Sherpoor ... | 268.10 | 3735.99 | ... | 853.62 | 3401.12 | 290.90 | 1646.94 | 63 | 6773 | 6836 | 16 | 9 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 20 | 1 | 3 | 23348 | 10832 | 34180 | 38097.79 | 17405.97 | 55503.76 | |
| | Koourpurtap ... | 218.00 | 29.00 | 137.00 | 372.00 | 5666.00 | 848.00 | 1999.00 | 475 | 11651 | 12126 | 32 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | 1 | 2 | 48714 | 11016 | 60630 | 74827.65 | 11801.00 | 86628.65 | |
| 25 | Chukleh Bonhat ... | 151.00 | 161.00 | ... | 381.00 | 1590.00 | 80.00 | 433.00 | 8 | 2571 | 2579 | 26 | 3 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | 12226 | 669 | 12895 | 19683.99 | 6176.06 | 25859.99 | |
| | Chandpoor ... | 277.15 | ... | ... | 241.00 | 6206.20 | 600.70 | 1768.75 | 34 | 6689 | 6723 | 2 | 1 | ... | 2 | ... | 12 | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | 14322 | 19293 | 33615 | 46084.42 | 10654.00 | 56738.42 | |
| | Nowanuggur ... | 84.60 | ... | ... | 160.23 | 2763.25 | 72.10 | 1011.00 | 59 | 6016 | 6075 | 23 | 21 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | ... | 4 | 19580 | 10795 | 30375 | 48256.06 | 5519.08 | 53775.14 | |
| 28 | Dhawa ... | 173.85 | ... | ... | 383.79 | 2662.20 | 189.10 | 1246.20 | 84 | 6779 | 6863 | 14 | 26 | 1 | ... | ... | 4 | ... | ... | 10 | 1 | 3 | 21700 | 12615 | 34315 | 50599.74 | 7936.04 | 58535.78 | |
| | | 7464.20 | 24692.06 | 556.50 | 5839.74 | 71980.95 | 10396.10 | 44722.41 | 7351 | 212685 | 220016 | 569 | 235 | 3 | 3 | 51 | 62 | 3 | 30 | 147 | 42 | 70 | 704717 | 395363 | 1100080 | 1381526.09 | 213739.11 | 1595265.20 | =2492.6 Square Miles. |

J. E. GASTRELL, *Captain,*

*Revenue Surveyor, 4th Division.*

## C.

## MOORSHEDABAD.

*References to the Civil and Criminal jurisdiction in the District of Moorshedabad,*

| | No. | Thannahs. | Moonsiffees. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Civil and Sessions Judge of Moorshedabad. | 1 | Shumshergunj ... | Jungypore ... | Deputy Magistrate of Jungypore. |
| | 2 | Sooty ... | | |
| | 3 | Pulsa ... | | |
| | 4 | Mirzapoor ... | | |
| | 5 | Kamra ... | | |
| | 6 | Dewan Surai ... | Goas ... | Magistrate of Moorshedabad. |
| | 7 | Ranee Talao ... | | |
| | 8 | Goas ... | | |
| | 9 | Jellinghee ... | ... | Deputy Magistrate of Kureempoor.* |
| | 10 | Nowadah ... | | |
| | 11 | Burwa ... | Hureepara ... | Magistrate of Moorshedabad. |
| | 12 | Hureepara ... | | |
| | 13 | Dowltabazar ... | | |
| | C2 | Southern City Thannahs ... | Berhampoor ... | |
| | C1 | Northern City Thannahs ... | Moorshedabad ... | |
| | 14 | Chyeendanga ... | | |
| | 15 | Koleeangunje ... | | |
| | 16 | Budrehat ... | | |
| | 17 | Gowkurn ... | Jumooakandee... | Deputy Magistrate of Jumooakandee. |
| | 18 | Khurgaon ... | | |
| | 19 | Bhurutpoor ... | | |

* *N. B.*—Two Thannahs belonging to the Sub-Division Kureempoor are in the District of Nuddea.

Date of the Government Order sanctioning the Civil and Criminal Boundaries in the District of Moorshedabad, 24th April 1857.

W. S. SHERWILL, *Major,*
*Boundary Commissioner.*

## D.

*Return showing the Total and Annual Expenses of the Professional Branch of the Revenue Survey in the District of Moorshedabad.*

| Season. | No. of Mouzahs. | No. of Village Circuits. | Average size of Village Circuits. | Total area B. Acres. | Total area square miles. | Total cost. | Rate per square mile. | Rate per Village Circuit. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1847-48 | 35 | 35 | 1021 | 35750 | 55.85 | 1048 8 8 | 18 12 4 | 29 15 3 | This Pergunnah lying to the North of the Ganges was surveyed with Maldah District. |
| 1848-49<br>1849-50<br>1850-51<br>1851-52 | No Survey of Moorshedabad during these seasons | | | | | .. | .. | ... | In the square mileage here given, the area of the large Rivers is also included. But in the average size of Circuits this area is not included. |
| 1852-53 | 2324 | 1244 | 489 | 662437 | 1035.06 | 31778 7 10 | 30 11 2 | 25 8 7 | |
| 1853-54 | 2669 | 1349<br>by off-set 17 | 531 | 743180 | 1161.22 | 29794 2 2 | 25 6 11 | 21 9 3 | |
| 1854-55 | 837 | 481 | 497 | 244686 | 382.32 | 10696 6 0 | 27 15 7 | 22 3 9 | |
| General Total & average | 5865 | 3126 | 510 | 1686053 | 2634.45 | 73317 8 8 | 27 13 3 | 23 7 3 | |

J. E. GASTRELL, *Captain,*

*Revenue Surveyor, 4th Division.*

## E.

*Revenue Survey operations in Moorshedabad District surveyed in* 1852-55, *compared with the Great Trigonometrical Survey.*

| | | Distances of G. T. Stations. | From Revenue Survey in feet. | From G. T. Survey in feet. | Error of Revenue Survey in feet. | Error per mile in feet. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Moorshedabad District. | 1 | Kistonuggur to Modhoopoor ... | 51210.06 | 51254.1 | — 44.04 | 4.54 |
| | 2 | Modhoopoor to Sisa ... | 43773.18 | 43809.0 | — 35.82 | 4.32 |
| | 3 | Modhoopoor to Imamnuggur ... | 44867.02 | 44812.1 | -\|- 54.92 | 6.42 |
| | 4 | Sisa to Imamnuggur ... | 55238.70 | 55228.1 | -\|- 10.60 | 1.00 |
| | 5 | Imamnuggur to Jitpoor ... | 52312.92 | 52302.6 | -\|- 10.32 | 1.04 |
| | 6 | Imamnuggur to Chatra ... | 59931.96 | 59924.3 | -\|- 7.66 | 0.67 |
| | 7 | Sisa to Jitpoor ... | 67254.00 | 67184.4 | -\|- 69.60 | 5.46 |
| | 8 | Chatra to Jitpoor ... | 64627.20 | 64585.1 | -\|- 42.10 | 3.43 |
| | 9 | Chatra to Murcha ... | 54663.84 | 54590.2 | -\|- 73.64 | 7.11 |
| | 10 | Jitpoor to Murcha ... | 58615.26 | 58571.6 | -\|- 43.66 | 3.93 |
| | 11 | Chatra to Dabeepoor ... | 56917.08 | 56896.5 | -\|- 20.58 | 1.90 |
| | 12 | Dabeepoor to Murcha ... | 57326.28 | 57313.9 | -\|- 12.38 | 1.14 |
| | 13 | Dabeepoor to Madubpoor ... | 47323.98 | 47324.0 | — 0.02 | 0.00 |
| | 14 | Chatra to Berhampoor Hospital ... | 63061.68 | 63055.0 | -\|- 6.68 | 0.55 |
| | 15 | Imamnuggur to Berhampoor ditto ... | 73548.42 | 73555.0 | — 6.58 | 0.47 |
| | | | 850671.58 | 850405.90 | Average. -\|- 265.68 | 2.80 |

J. E. GASTRELL, *Captain,*

*Revenue Surveyor, 4th Division.*

F.

*Table showing the names, &c., of Mehals appertaining to the District of Moorshedabad together with their respective Sudder and Thannahdaree Jummas.*

| Names of Mehals. | Number of Mehals. | Sudder Jummah. | | | Thannahdaree Jummah. | | | Total. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rs. | As. | P. | Rs. | As. | P. | Rs. | As. | P. |
| Pergunnah Koourpurtap ... | 116 | 2,04,314 | 2 | 6 | 2,076 | 15 | 4 | 2,06,391 | 1 | 10 |
| „ Kentoonuggur ... | 5 | 10,403 | 12 | 6 | ... | | | 10,403 | 12 | 6 |
| „ Koolbureea ... | 74 | 53,548 | 10 | 9 | ... | | | 53,548 | 10 | 9 |
| „ Kasheepoor ... | 40 | 25,353 | 12 | 0 | ... | | | 25,353 | 12 | 0 |
| „ Kootubpoor Futtehpoor ... | 78 | 21,952 | 2 | 9 | 536 | 1 | 0 | 22,488 | 3 | 9 |
| „ Kasimnuggur ... | 5 | 1,474 | 7 | 2 | ... | | | 1,474 | 7 | 2 |
| „ Kushtgurh ... | 9 | 3,108 | 6 | 8¾ | ... | | | 3,108 | 6 | 8¾ |
| „ Kankjole ... | 2 | 1,796 | 5 | 11 | ... | | | 1,796 | 5 | 11 |
| „ Khurgaon ... | 48 | 11,881 | 1 | 0 | ... | | | 11,881 | 1 | 0 |
| „ Gysabad ... | 21 | 6,118 | 1 | 9½ | ... | | | 6,118 | 1 | 9½ |
| „ Gururhat ... | 15 | 2,617 | 0 | 5 | ... | | | 2,617 | 0 | 5 |
| „ Gopeenathpoor ... | 4 | 8,213 | 3 | 5½ | ... | | | 8,213 | 3 | 5½ |
| „ Gunkur ... | 43 | 36,635 | 6 | 7 | 494 | 15 | 0 | 37,130 | 5 | 7 |
| „ Goas ... | 75 | 1,22,651 | 3 | 9 | 798 | 0 | 5 | 1,23,449 | 4 | 2 |
| „ Chungnuddea ... | 7 | 2,928 | 14 | 10 | ... | | | 2,928 | 14 | 10 |
| „ Chandpoor ... | 16 | 680 | 11 | 9 | ... | | | 680 | 11 | 9 |
| „ Choonakhalee ... | 194 | 27,991 | 3 | 0¾ | ... | | | 27,991 | 3 | 0¾ |
| „ Jowar Ibrahimpoor . | 7 | 1,195 | 13 | 0 | ... | | | 1,195 | 13 | 0 |
| „ Jowar Berahimpoor . | 1 | 30 | 7 | 11 | ... | | | 30 | 7 | 11 |
| „ Taragooneea ... | 2 | 621 | 11 | 3 | ... | | | 621 | 11 | 3 |
| „ Dyanuggur ... | 14 | 16,664 | 11 | 6 | ... | | | 16,664 | 11 | 6 |
| „ Dewanapoor ... | 9 | 2,515 | 3 | 5 | ... | | | 2,515 | 3 | 5 |
| „ Dadshahee ... | 3 | 2,831 | 3 | 0 | ... | | | 2,831 | 3 | 0 |
| „ Dehat Akbershahee . | 4 | 1,365 | 11 | 6 | ... | | | 1,365 | 11 | 6 |
| „ Dushazaree ... | 3 | 3,210 | 1 | 9 | ... | | | 3,210 | 1 | 9 |
| „ Dhawa ... | 124 | 29,182 | 13 | 10½ | ... | | | 29,182 | 13 | 10½ |
| „ Nuseepoor ... | 8 | 4,110 | 2 | 10 | ... | | | 4,110 | 2 | 10 |
| „ Nowanuggur ... | 127 | 56,855 | 15 | 11 | 254 | 12 | 1 | 57,110 | 12 | 0 |
| „ Putkabaree ... | 21 | 12,346 | 6 | 3 | 186 | 6 | 3 | 12,532 | 12 | 6 |
| „ Plassy ... | 9 | 2,553 | 0 | 8 | ... | | | 2,553 | 0 | 8 |
| „ Furukhabad ... | 3 | 308 | 0 | 9 | ... | | | 308 | 0 | 9 |
| „ Futteh Sing ... | 869 | 1,24,387 | 0 | 7¼ | ... | | | 1,24,387 | 0 | 7¼ |
| „ Boetalee ... | 12 | 5,868 | 8 | 2 | ... | | | 5,868 | 8 | 2 |
| „ Burjoomla ... | 1 | 320 | 8 | 0 | ... | | | 320 | 8 | 0 |
| Carried over ... | ... | ... | | | ... | | | ... | | |

| Names of Mehals. | Number of Mehals. | Sudder Jummah. | | | Thannahdaree Jummah. | | | Total. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rs. | As. | P. | Rs. | As. | P. | Rs. | As. | P. |
| Brought forward ... | ... | ... | | | ... | | | ... | | |
| Pergunnah Bedrabad ... | 2 | 403 | 0 | 0 | .. | | | 403 | 0 | 0 |
| „ Barbuk Singh ... | 45 | 31,562 | 13 | 6 | | | | 31,562 | 13 | 6 |
| „ Behroul ... | 88 | 23,383 | 7 | 0 | .. | | | 23,383 | 7 | 0 |
| „ Bhatsala ... | 8 | 933 | 8 | 6 | | | | 933 | 8 | 6 |
| „ Mungulpoor . | 11 | 3,314 | 7 | 10 | . | | | 3,314 | 7 | 10 |
| „ Morareepoor ... | 19 | 7,951 | 12 | 2½ | . | | | 7,951 | 12 | 2½ |
| „ Muhumud Ameen-poor ... | 4 | 374 | 8 | 0 | ... | | | 374 | 8 | 0 |
| „ Mohunpoor ... | 2 | 4,466 | 7 | 5 | . . | | | 4,466 | 7 | 5 |
| „ Mazoomabad .. | 3 | 1,354 | 8 | 1 | ... | | | 1,354 | 8 | 1 |
| „ Mozuffurpoor .. | 2 | 2,139 | 0 | 4½ | .. | | | 2,139 | 0 | 4½ |
| „ Mahlundee ... | 83 | 28,368 | 11 | 4 | ... | | | 28,368 | 11 | 4 |
| „ Rajshahye ... | 15 | 14,316 | 6 | 10¾ | ... | | | 14,316 | 6 | 10¾ |
| „ Rajpoor ... | 10 | 12,185 | 1 | 1 | ... | | | 12,185 | 1 | 1 |
| „ Rookunpoor ... | 27 | 77,161 | 4 | 11½ | ... | | | 77,164 | 4 | 11½ |
| „ Radhabulubpoor ... | 2 | 8,805 | 11 | 9 | .. | | | 8,805 | 11 | 9 |
| „ Luskurpoor .. | 13 | 14,856 | 9 | 3 | ... | | | 14,856 | 9 | 3 |
| „ Sooltanoojial ... | 20 | 13,953 | 4 | 1 | 213 | 5 | 3 | 14,166 | 9 | 4 |
| „ Shahjehanpoor .. | 4 | 6,425 | 7 | 7 | ... | | | 6,425 | 7 | 7 |
| „ Shabazpoor ... | 3 | 6,972 | 6 | 7 | 196 | 8 | 2 | 7,168 | 14 | 9 |
| „ Nowsikh Futtehpoor | 4 | 4,677 | 1 | 9 | ... | | | 4,677 | 1 | 9 |
| „ Shah Suleempoor .. | 2 | 488 | 13 | 5 | ... | | | 488 | 13 | 5 |
| „ Sherpoor ... | 71 | 65,853 | 13 | 8 | 380 | 12 | 9 | 66,234 | 10 | 5 |
| „ Shahzadpoor ... | 95 | 30,520 | 1 | 11 | 174 | 11 | 0 | 30,694 | 12 | 11 |
| „ Shumukhanee ... | 71 | 15,621 | 10 | 4 | ... | | | 15,621 | 10 | 4 |
| „ Hooseinoojial ... | 3 | 1,722 | 5 | 4 | .. | | | 1,722 | 5 | 4 |
| „ Asudnuggur ... | 19 | 33,899 | 2 | 2 | .. | | | 33,899 | 2 | 2 |
| „ Ashruf Bagh ... | 40 | 17,118 | 2 | 11 | 366 | 8 | 9 | 17,484 | 11 | 8 |
| „ Azimnuggur ... | 8 | 8,876 | 7 | 9 | 213 | 5 | 4 | 9,089 | 13 | 1 |
| „ Alinuggur | 9 | 18,908 | 13 | 3 | 243 | 3 | 2 | 19,152 | 0 | 5 |
| „ Islampoor . | 20 | 9,406 | 9 | 11½ | .. | | | 9,406 | 9 | 11½ |
| „ Wuzeeabad .. | 18 | 10,100 | 12 | 8 | .. | | | 10,100 | 12 | 8 |
| „ Akbershahee ... | 20 | 10,412 | 8 | 9 | ... | | | 10,412 | 8 | 9 |
| Grand Total | 2720 | 12,92,574 | 3 | 8 | 6,135 | 8 | 6 | 12,98,709 | 12 | 2 |

*Note.*—The Thannahdaree Jummah is a Jummah first assessed at the Decennial Settlement for the maintenance of the Police in certain Estates, it is not, however, a distinct Jummah, but forms part of the Sudder Jummah, being collected at the same time.

J. E. GASTRELL, *Captain*,

*Revenue Surveyor, 4th Division.*